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REPORTAGE ON 'COMRADESHIP IN ARMS 80' MANEUVERS CONTINUES

10 September Maneuvers

DW111049 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact today continued the 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' maneuver with combat exercises. Volker Ott reports from the northern section:

The second day of combat action: The naval forces cruising here off the coast have the mission of supporting the land forces. They are supposed to land troops and equipment and capture the coastal strip. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and National Defense Council chairman, arrived to observe this operation. Other guests in this section are Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, as well as further members and candidate members of the Politburo. Adm Wilhelm Ehm, chief of the People's Navy, reports on the situation. Side by side stand the defense ministers of the friendly armies and the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the participating states of the Warsaw Pact, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

The planned operation, a most complicated mission, begins. It will be a great test on the ground, in the water and in the air. Frogmen appear on the surface. They have reconnoitered the naval and coastal areas and have marked passages. Soviet Navy pilots demonstrate their ability to hold down the adversary on the coast with concentrated bombing raids, while fighter planes of the National People's Army have taken over the protection of the naval units. They form a protective shield above their comrades-in-arms who make preparations on the ships to storm the coast. Now helicopters towing a special detector device see to it that the passages for the landing remain free.

The observers see here again the outstanding characteristics giving the maneuver its name: comradeship-in-arms, socialist internationalism in action. The coastal strip is under continuous attack from helicopter gunship, fighter-bombers as well as the large caliber guns of the combat ships who fire close and accurate salvos. [passage indistinct due to combat noise] seeing to it that an aggressor does not have a chance.

Medium-size bombers fly a raid. The naval unit comes closer to the coast. According to the detailed plan of this complicated operation worked out by the staffs, the most difficult and decisive phase now begins: the landing operations themselves. Fighter-bombers and helicopters hold down the adversary's defense, supported by modern helicopter gunships using guided and unguided rockets. Assault troops arrive now on board Soviet helicopters and helicopters of the National People's Army. They land in the immediate vicinity of the coastal strip. The first soldiers have captured the coastal strip, taking the enemy's combat positions.

The attention of the guests is now focused on enormous ships, creeping from the water to the land just in front of the grandstand. They are hovercraft vehicles of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet. They land combat equipment and more assault troops.

The first wave of landing craft has come close and the vehicles are opening their hatches. Red and red-and-white combat banners fly on the tanks. More and more tanks roll over the lowered landing ramps along with armored personnel carriers, amphibious tanks and air defense equipment. While still in the water the amphibious tanks engage in combat, firing their guns.

The precision and the smooth functioning of this joint operation are impressive. The combat collectives in their preparations for the maneuvers have set themselves the aim of achieving the highest mark. They want to demonstrate their ability to safeguard with military means what the working people have achieved in production.

A second and a third wave follow. There are landing craft of the Polish Navy, of the People's Navy and of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet. More and more units are landing now, the coast has been taken and combat formations are already proceeding with their thrust into the interior.

[Unidentified narrator] A recess in the maneuvers; the defense ministers of the socialist countries during an exchange of experiences; the performance of the soldiers and officers meets with considerable recognition on this day of the exercises.

A short time later the high-ranking military men jointly face the cameras of the press photographers. In their midst the chairman of the National Defense Council, Erich Honecker, and the head of the maneuvers, Heinz Hoffmann: the Defense Ministers Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgaria, Lajos Czinege, Hungary, Wojciech Jarzuelski, Poland, Konstantin Olteanu, Romania, Dimitry Ustinov, USSR, Martin Dzur, CSSR, Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces, and Van Tien Dung, Vietnam, Raul Castro, Cuba, and Jarantayn Abhia, People's Republic of Mongolia.

[Second unidentified narrator] Prior to the amphibious landing operation, Erich Honecker and the people accompanying him watched combat firing practice. Members of the ground and air forces of the Soviet Army and the National People's Army effectively destroyed ground and sea targets.

The operations were opened by actions of fighter planes and fighter-bombers. During this maneuver phase the pilots destroyed targets with the first burst of guided and unguided rockets. Fighter planes and helicopter gunships attacked in swift sequence.

The task forces of the Warsaw military coalition in action here demonstrate in concerted action that peace and socialism are being reliably protected. Fighter planes of the MiG series flown by pilots of the Heinrich Rau fighter wing and helicopter gunships of the Adolf von Luetzow wing carried out their successful strikes in precisely coordinated missions. For years they have been reliable partners in the air defense of our fraternal states. The assault on this sector of the coast was repelled successfully. Accuracy and the effectiveness of arms were decisive for the success of the maneuver operations carried out here.

The pilots of the airplanes and helicopters have met their combat task. Just as he did yesterday, Erich Honecker presents the most successful soldiers, NCO's and officers with honor gifts.

These are pictures shot directly after the battle. Here are soldiers of the Soviet and Polish Armed Forces and of the National People's Army. These are members of the marines of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet in conversation with sailors of our People's Navy. Small gifts are exchanged, surely also many an address. They talk about joint maneuver experiences. It is one of many cordial meetings we are experiencing. In some of the faces we can still see the traces of the strain of recent hours.

The blue berets, the marines of our Polish neighbor, are congratulated on their successful maneuver actions by sailors of the People's Navy. Pictures which show that comradeship in arms in action also includes personal contacts between the comrades.

[Third unidentified narrator] The morning of the third day of maneuvers in the central sector of the GDR: Units of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Polish Army, the GDR National People's Army and the Soviet Army have taken up starting positions. The morning's calm still prevails over the maneuver theater.

Positions and command staffs are well covered. Here, too, jointly with Comrade Erich Honecker, other members of the party and state leadership and the defense ministers of the fraternal countries watch the combat actions. The commander, Polish divisional commander Josef (Tuschitzki), explains the assumed situation and the operational task. The report is rendered in Russian, the command language of the fraternal armies.

Then the combat actions begin with the artillery barrage from Bulgaria and the GDR. Nearly simultaneously, fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships intervene in the action and fire rockets and drop bombs on the lines of the adversary. It is pilots of the Soviet and Polish Armed Forces who force the enemy troops to stay under their positions. Under the protection of the artillery fire and the incessant air raids, motorized infantry units now attack. Armored personnel carriers and tanks advance to the enemy positions at high speed, covered by helicopter gunships.

The soldiers in action here are affiliated with units having great traditions. On the left wing it is the Wilhelm Florin troop component. Set up in 1956, it proved its worth during the days of 13 August 1961 in securing the state border in Berlin. On the right wing the soldiers and officers of the (?Stome) task force are operating, a task force which participated in the battles for the liberation of Bulgaria, and which has been one of the best of the Bulgarian People's Army ever since. These traditions in our armies prove, as the general secretary affirmed 2 days ago in Potsdam once again, that we are prepared to defend peace and socialism with devotion and military mastery.

These maneuver operations are carried out under hard conditions and tax the soldiers to their capacity, demanding also the full mastery of technical combat equipment. Here we find out what it means to hit with the first shot. These maneuvers, however, are also a school for the commanders and staffs in mastering the art of troop leadership within the coalition structure, the fighting of the comrades in arms, shoulder to shoulder, in complicated maneuver actions under all conditions.

Here, in the central sector, the command staff in which Polish and Bulgarian officers are cooperating with their comrades in a arms of the National People's Army, sends additional troops of the Joint Armed Forces into battle so as to insure with the second wave the advantages so far gained and to conclude the combat actions in this sector successfully.

11 September Maneuvers

LD111256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0707 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin 11 Sep (ADN)--The third day of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver began on Thursday with an airborne landing operation by Soviet transport aircraft and paratroopers. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council, and other members of the party and state leadership as well as the heads of the military delegations of the participating countries' armies watched the actions carried out with high precision from the command post.

Maneuvers Continue

LD111126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)--The combat actions in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers continued this morning in another section of the central maneuvers area. Using missiles, artillery, helicopters and fighter forces, units of the National People's Army (NVA), the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army crossed a water obstacle and formed a bridgehead.

Combined Firing Exercise

LD111338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)--The combat practice in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers continued at noon today in the central GDR with field firing. Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership as well as the heads of the military delegations from socialist countries again watched the tactical exercises from an observation post. In these exercises comrades in arms of the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany destroyed enemy positions through concentrated fire by the ground and air forces.

Field Meeting

LD112312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep, ADN--A field meeting of approximately 2,000 soldiers, NCO's, officers and generals of the armies of the seven socialist countries participating in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver was held in the central section of the maneuvers area on Thursday afternoon.

The soldiers greeted with thunderous applause Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, other members of the GDR party and state leadership, the heads of the military delegations from socialist countries, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

[East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 2000 GMT on 11 September notes: "With Erich Honecker, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, chief of the maneuver Army General Heinz Hoffman, and other members of the party and state leadership were also present.

The field meeting was opened with the maneuver fanfare and march music played by two military bands of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army. The formations, who fell in in their combat gear, formed an impressive picture of unity and cohesion.

In an address Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy chief of the maneuvers for political work, described "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" as the biggest military event in the GDR on the way toward the 10th SED Congress and as a clear demonstration of the fighting strength and combat readiness of the joint forces. Kessler noted: "The foundation stone of the joint forces whose military mastery our nations, our friends throughout the world, and also our enemies have been able to see for themselves once again was laid more than 25 years ago. Since the states of the Warsaw Pact and their armies have proved to be a reliable bulwark of peace, a guarantor of the security of the peaceful socialist construction work."

The achievements during the maneuvers have borne witness to "the loyalty to our communist ideals and the unshakeable will to safeguard the workers and peasants' power the gains of the revolution, against all attacks."

It is a fundamental part of this internationalist attitude, Heinz Kessler continued, constantly to strengthen the alliance of the socialist states with the Soviet Union. "The peaceful labors of the working people of our countries in the construction of socialism-communism are reliably protected. The safeguarding of peace rests in strong hands."

Kessler said: "The arms buildup of the NATO states, especially the criminal plans to deploy qualitatively new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and the so-called first-strike doctrine of the United States are a threat to the peaceful future of the nations. For this reason everything must be done to check the aggressors, to permit no change in the military balance and to achieve specific steps toward military detente in keeping with the declaration of the May meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states."

Kessler noted that the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are ready and able to fulfill any combat mission to protect the socialist fatherland and the entire socialist community, because the army members are steadfastly loyal to the party and follow its word from a profound socialist conviction.

[East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 2000 GMT on 11 September adds: "The climax of the meeting was the presentation of red banners of honor by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffman to units of all the participating armies.]

Sofia Radio Report

AU112024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] High combat readiness and fighting capacity in action was demonstrated today, the third day of the exercises "Comradeship-in-Arms 80", by the troops of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The military exercises were observed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, chairman of the National Defense Council, as well as by members of the GDR party and state leadership, and by leaders of the military delegations of the fraternal countries. The tasks which the soldiers successfully coped with today were airborne operations in the central part of the GDR, tactical exercises with firing training and overcoming of water barriers. During the exercises in the central part of the country, Erich Honecker had a meeting with the defense ministers of the socialist countries participating in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises.

It is an expression of the unity and conesion of the socialist military coalition; that is how Erich Honecker and the ministers of defense of the socialist countries described the results so far of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises.

The following officials participated in the cordial talk: the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the defense ministers of the seven fraternal countries and the defense ministers of Cuba, Mongolia and deputy minister of defense of Vietnam, Army Gen Hoang Van Thai.

The participants in the talks stressed that the exercises prove the readiness of the fraternal armies to inflict a devastating blow against any aggressor who might try to violate the borders of the socialist community.

Immediately after the closing of today's exercises honorary subdetachments of the fraternal armies gathered on one of the training fields to hold a meeting. Their guests were Erich Honecker, the ministers of defense of the Warsaw Pact member countries and the ministers of defense of Cuba and Mongolia.

The remarkable results achieved these days are great, declared Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of defense of the GDR, who is the deputy leader of the exercises. The exercises demonstrate the combat (?position) and the creative interaction of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact which are capable and ready to fulfill any combat assignment in defense of the socialist motherland and of the socialist community.

Afterward honorary banners were presented to representatives of the seven brother armies. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

12 September Field Parade

LD120838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0800 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Magdeburg, 12 Sep (ADN)--A field parade of units of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states began in Magdeburg this morning. This military ceremony in the center of Magdeburg marks the end of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers.

Tens of thousands of residents and the soldiers and officers welcomed the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, chairman of the National Defense Council, other members of the GDR party and state leadership and the heads of the military delegations of the socialist countries.

The head of the maneuver, Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, reported to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, on the successful conclusion of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers. Hoffmann noted that the maneuver was an important climax to the year marking the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. The maneuver testifies to the unit and cohesion of the parties and states and the friendship and comradeship in arms existing among the peoples and armies of the socialist states.

The Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, Marshall of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, paid tribute to the results of the maneuvers as impressive evidence of the readiness of the allied armies to defend the revolutionary gains of the socialist countries and to fulfill their internationalist duty. This is of particular significance at a time when the communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries are waging a consistent and continual struggle for the elimination of war from the lives of the peoples of the world. The parties and governments of the Warsaw Pact countries constantly link their foreign policies, which aim at peace, with the constant readiness to resolutely ward off every aggression, Kulikov emphasized.

Hoffmann Address

DW120922 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0801 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Speech by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister and head of the "Comradeship in Arms 80" maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact Forces, at the field parade in Magdeburg marking the conclusion of the exercises--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, soldiers of the Joint Armed Forces, working people of Magdeburg, dear friends and comrades:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, the chairman of the State Council and the GDR Defense Council, Comrade Erich Honecker, and on behalf of the GDR Council of Ministers I welcome all of you to the parade marking the conclusion of the joint maneuvers "Comradeship in Arms 80." We are most grateful, particularly to the citizens of Magdeburg and to all GDR citizens who are working so diligently and with such great initiative on the overfulfillment of the 1980 national economic plan and on the preparation of the 10th SED Congress, and who have accorded the soldiers of the allied armies participating in the exercises such an enthusiastic reception.

The "Comradeship in Arms 80" maneuvers constituted a significant climax in the year of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. The staffs and troops of the participating armies have demonstrated that they are prepared and capable of carrying out combat actions successfully together [in koalitionsbestand]. The army members demonstrated a high level of training. They excelled through readiness for action and strong discipline. The commanding officers, political workes and staffs coped exactingly with the leading of troops under the complicated conditions of the tactical situation.

Under the slogan: Comradeship in Arms--United for Peace and Socialism, No Chance for the Enemy, the exercises testified to the unity and cohesion of our partie and states and to the friendship and comradeship in arms between our peoples and armies. The exercises proved our determination, based on historical responsibility, to repel decidedly all attacks on socialism and peace.

By their performance the members of the Joint Armed Forces made a clear political avowal of the foreign and military policies of our friendly parties and governments, policies which are based on firmness in principle. Through the military actions as well as through many meetings with the comrades in arms, the working people and young people of the GDR, they showed that they advocate the peace policy of the states of the Warsaw Pact in word and deed.

I have been instructed to express the personal thanks of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, to all who contributed to the success of the maneuvers, especially the defense ministers of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact, as well as to the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces. [applause]

I may congratulate the members of the Joint Armed Forces on the exemplary fulfillment of the political and military tasks posed for them.

Dear comrades and friends, more than 60 years of existence of the Soviet Union and its glorious armed forces, 25 years of existence of the Warsaw Pact alliance, have confirmed a dozen times that weapons in the hands of the soldiers of socialism serve the vital interests of the working people.

Firmly rooted in the people, our armies are committed to peace and to social progress. But as history impressively teaches, peace is not a free gift to the peoples. Peace and detente are inseparably linked with the emergence and the strengthening of socialism. They must be achieved by hard struggle and insured and deepened daily. This is why it is a good thing that the protection of socialism and the defense of peace is in strong and reliable hands with the Soviet Armed Forces and the fraternal (?socialist) armies allied with them in the Warsaw Pact.

Even when the Red worker-peasant army defended the first socialist state on earth all by itself it proved morally superior to the imperialist armed forces and repelled the onslaught of the armies of the White guardists and foreign interventionists, of the fascist world conquerors and their satellites. The leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the armed forces and the unity of the people and the army of liberated workers and peasants constituted important causes for all victories by the Soviet Army.

The history of the socialist defense alliance, too, proved that the leading role of our parties, the unity of our states and armies, are essential causes of the strength and vigor of our fraternal alliance. They form the secure basis for further successes in the joint struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

These successes, however, will not come to us without effort. We are aware of the dangerousness of the enemies of peace. We are aware of their considerable potential. This is why we also know that a difficult and long struggle for the consolidation of peace is still awaiting the peoples. The most aggressive circles of imperialism have launched a comprehensive offensive against socialism and social progress on all continents. Their main strike is directed against the Soviet Union and the states fraternally allied with it.

The United States, the FRG, and other NATO states make every effort to change the approximate military balance in Europe and in the world to their advantage and to achieve military preponderance. Under the pretext of closing an arms gap they intend to gain for themselves a considerable arms lead. Under the camouflage of the lie of the threat from the East they are carrying out intensive war preparations, including the current maneuvers "Autumn Forge" whose actual objective represents the preparation of the soldiers and the people of the NATO countries for a war of aggression against socialism.

The "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers were renewed proof of the futility of these imperialist machinations. The soldiers of the Joint Armed Forces convincingly demonstrated that all plans for reversing the wheel of history and for reconquering for imperialism the rule over Europe and world domination are built on sand. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, for the members of the National People's Army the maneuvers were a true landmark on the road toward the 10th SED Congress. In a broad mass movement preparatory to the 10th forum of the communists of our country, the army members have set for themselves the target of contributing, with new initiatives and excellent performance, toward the enhancement of the combat components, toward the strengthening of our socialist fatherland and of the fraternal alliance of the states and armies of the Warsaw Pact. Shoulder to shoulder with the comrades of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, the arms bearers of the socialist German state proceed into the eighties well prepared. We will master our class mandate with even more determination and even greater discipline, a mandate which in view of the vicious attacks by the class enemy gains special significance and requires a high level of vigilance.

In firm loyalty to the socialist fatherland and to our internationalist duty we will not spare ourselves when it is necessary to protect our common work, the achievements of the working people of our countries, and the building of socialist and communism, against all imperialist plots.

Long live the firm comradeship in arms of the socialist armies allied in the Warsaw Pact, long live the unity of the socialist community of states and its firm rallying around the Soviet Union! Forward in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the reliable protection of socialism. [applause]

Hoffmann Evaluation of Maneuvers

LD121030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0853 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN)--After the conclusion of operations, the commander of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, today gave this evaluation of the maneuvers to generals and admirals of the armies and navies which participated. He described them as an important contribution to the implementation of the strategy of peace of the Soviet Union and its fraternally allied states.

The maneuvers which had made tough demands on the allies armies and navies, was an illustration of the close fighting community of the fraternal armies, their striving for a further improvement of their combat readiness and the strengthening of the socialist defense alliance.

They had imparted valuable experience and knowledge for the political and combat training of the troops and staffs, and for conducting operations using modern weapons and means of combat which will determine the face of the Joint Forces in the eighties. In this military test, Army Gen Hoffmann underlined, the troops of the battle-tried Soviet Army, which engaged in action, had once again set standards for military conduct. The maneuvers period bore eloquent testimony to the fact that the socialist class and military alliance has undergone a considerable strengthening.

Army General Hoffmann also noted that "Comradeship-in-Arms 80," with its numerous friendly meetings between the soldiers of socialist states and the GDR working people, had demonstrated the firm ties between people and army. He thanked Erich Honecker, Politburo member and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for the hospitality and support shown to the armed forces.

The commander of the maneuvers also expressed his thanks to the defense ministers of the fraternal states, his deputies, the commanding officers, chiefs, commanders and political workers for their devotion to duty. He paid tribute to the exemplary fulfillment of their duties by the soldiers, sailors, NCO's, cadets and officers on the field of combat. The minister expressed the conviction that they would steadily increase the combat readiness of their troops and staffs, and further strengthen the fighting alliance, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the joint forces.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Maneuvers

AU120704 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 10 September gives extensive coverage to the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers and related developments. The paper carries on pages 1-2 a 1300-word report on Erich Honecker's visits to the maneuver area "in the southeast of the GDR" in the morning, and to "Hungarian People's Army and Soviet forces in the central sector" in the afternoon of 9 September. The combat actions were characterized by "embittered struggle for airspace control and attacks from march column in which tanks and motorized infantry split the enemy's tactical formation and penetrated deeply," the paper says. It adds that the allied troops acted in accordance with the latest findings of socialist military science and that a "multitude of antiaircraft means" was employed. According to the paper, the combat actions were followed by meetings between Erich Honecker and outstanding army members from all armies that had been operative that day.

On pages 1 and 3 the paper carries 600- and 2,000-word reports on a visit by Erich Honecker and foreign guests including Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Czinege and CSSR Defense Minister Martin Dzur to the Boxberg power plant where they, among others, addressed a rally. The report is headlined "Our Achievements Are Being Reliably Protected."

On pages 3-4 NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries a 2,500 word feature report "Combat Helicopters Support Counterattack with Missile Salvos," describing some combat actions and stressing especially the role of combat helicopters that suddenly appear over hill crests and woods, fire their missiles, and just as suddenly disappear again. The paper describes inter alia a "modern type" combat helicopter that was "for the first time publicly shown in the GDR at the parade on 7 October last year," and lauds the high efficiency of the troops participating in the maneuver.

On page 4, the paper carries a 1,000-word report "How the Soldiers Prepare for the Tough Exam," on duty and off-duty activities in a National People's Army maneuver camp; two 200-word sketches of a Bulgarian sergeant and a Polish PFC; and a 100-word report on the first issue of the maneuver paper "COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS."

SOCIALIST FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET IN BUCHAREST

AU102035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--Upon the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a meeting was held in Bucharest over September 9-10, gathering representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs of the following socialist countries: the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Belorussian SSR, the Republic of Cuba, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Attending were deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other executives of the ministries of foreign affairs of the respective states.

Present at the proceedings were also representatives of the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the items in the agenda of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understandings.

On Wednesday, the heads of the delegations participating in the meeting were received by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, minister of foreign affairs of Romania. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The same day, Stefan Andrei, entertained the guests at lunch.

TANJUG Report

LD101520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--It has been reported here that a consultative meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Romania, the USSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and Vietnam took place in Bucharest yesterday and today. Representatives of the CEMA Secretariat also took part in the consultative meeting.

As reported today, their main topic of discussion was preparations for the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

Observers believe, however, that the meeting also discussed questions of disarmament and preparations for the Madrid European Security and Cooperation Conference review meeting. It is also assumed that the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers may meet immediately before the European Security and Cooperation Conference review meeting in Madrid.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL SYMPOSIUM--The "Agromelio 80" international symposium devoted to the intensification of agricultural production through the irrigation and draining of soil began in Brno on 3 September. The symposium, which is to last 3 days, is attended by 170 Czechoslovak experts and guests from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and the USSR. A total of 710,000 hectares of agricultural land in the CSSR have a drainage system and 370,000 hectares an irrigation system. In the course of the Seventh 5-year Plan an additional 152,000 hectares are expected to get an irrigation system and 250,000 hectares of soggy land to be drained. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

SOCIALIST COMMUNICATION MINISTERS--The 22d session of the organization for the cooperation of socialist states in the sphere of postal services, telecommunications and radio communications [OSS] opened on 1 September in Bratislava. It is attended by the ministers of communications of Bulgaria, the CSSR, DPRK, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and other guests. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

SPECTROSCOPY CONFERENCE--The latest world and Czechoslovak results in spectroscopy are the theme of an international conference which began in Nitra on 2 September. The conference is attended by more than 260 experts from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, the FRG, Poland, Vietnam, Great Britain, the USSR and the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

GDR CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON MADRID CSCE MEETING

DW111147 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1517 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Special correspondent Guenter Leuschner dispatch from Madrid]

[Text] International conferences of a magnitude such as that here in Madrid have their own laws. Usually they are opened with introductory statements by representatives of the individual states, and considering that 35 states will participate in Madrid, and thus also 35 speakers, this requires a certain amount of time, of course.

The meeting began today with efforts to make short statements having reportedly been dominant, reportedly because journalists have been banned from the meetings from now on. Ambassador Ingo Oeser who spoke during the afternoon meeting also concentrated on outlining in just a few points once again the attitude of the GDR toward the Madrid meeting such as has been known from many statements of the past several months. He announced active cooperation of our representatives with readiness to understanding, to create the best preconditions possible for the work of the conference. Just like the other socialist countries, we will do everything to continue the detente process in Europe, to deepen this process in order to achieve a military detente as well. We want to do all this in an objective climate, without superfluous polemics.

Ambassador Oeser as well as other delegates reportedly mentioned the lessons learned from Belgrade which ought to be heeded. All the experts in the hall knew what was meant by that.

In Belgrade, at the first CSCE followup meeting after Helsinki, some Western representatives, above all one from overseas, had unfortunately time and again ignored our admonitions concerning a reasonable, objective discussion. That representative's actions did not lead to any propaganda success but instead considerably impaired the potential conference results.

Thus, it is revealing that apart from socialist states some neutral states, too, recalled these experiences so as to avoid their recurrence. Unfortunately, there is ample topical cause for such a reminder. All we need to do is listen to and look at what has been said in the past few weeks on the topic of Madrid, above all in the United States. Much of it sounded as though the Americans wanted to shift their election campaign to downtown Madrid or convert this dignified building into a sort of bullfighting arena.

Today, however, no such intentions could be felt in the conference building as yet. The representatives of Greece, Denmark, the Soviet Union and the CSSR, who spoke in addition to those of the GDR and others, without exception expressed the intention to wind up this preparatory phase as quickly and as smoothly as possible. Thus, in the next few days, barring any surprises, the actual work will be begun on the agenda and on procedural questions of the conference, which then is to open on 11 November.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINNISH DELEGATION

AU102043 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A trade agreement was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Finland. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and on the Finnish side by Minister of Foreign Trade Esko Rekiola. The signing ceremony was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati and members of both delegations. The ceremony was also attended by Matti Hakanen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Carcani Meeting, Delegation Departure

AU111904 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] This morning Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received the government trade delegation of the Republic of Finland led by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi. Matti Hakanen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

The government trade delegation of the Republic of Finland left Albania today. The delegation was bid farewell at Rinas Airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha; Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, and others. Ambassador Matti Hakanen was also present.

During its stay in our country the delegation visted Tirana, Elbasan and Durres districts.

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

AU102116 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Summary] Prof Paul Milliez, outstanding physician and chairman of the France-Albania Friendship Association, and his wife, have left Albania. The guests were seen off at the airport by Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countires; Ciril Pistoli, deacon of the Medical Faculty of Tirana State University; Prof Fejzi Hoxha, Dr Isuf Kalo and others.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--On the occasion of Vietnam's national holiday, Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania organized a showing of a Vietnamese film in Tirana's Cultural Palace. Present were Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, Javer Malo, chairman of the Committe for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and others. Also present were diplomats accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 80 AU]

VIETNAMESE PHOTO EXHIBIT--On the occasion of Vietnam's national holiday, the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries organized a photographic exhibition on Vietnamese life in Tirana today. Present at the opening ceremony were Javer Malo, chairman of the Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Omer Haxhia, deputy chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, members and workers of institutions of Tirana. Also present was the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Other activities were organized in Tirana on this occasion. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 80 AU]

COMMENTATOR STRESSES ANTIDETENTE CHARACTER OF NATO SESSION

AU112009 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Sep 80

[BTA Observer Dimitur Shishmanon Commentary: "Recommendations Hostile to Peace and European Security"]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Sep--It is not difficult to grasp the meaning of the recommendations adopted at the session of the general assembly of the association of the North Atlantic Alliance in Funchal for the opening of immediate consultations between the United States and Western Europe on the way of answering the "threats coming from outside the geographical boundaries of the NATO alliance".

The United States has long been coveting an official expansion of the NATO zone of action, so that they can rely on the support of the West European Atlantic allies in other parts of the world, where the interests of American imperialism are endangered by the anti-imperialist national-liberation movements and revolutions. At this stage the United States needs badly the solidarity and the support of their Atlantic allies for the aggressive American policy conducted in the regions of the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Middle East. It is not by accident that the Funchal documents stress that after the events in Iran and Afghanistan, NATO had weakened. Actually the adopted resolutions-recommendations are aimed at engaging the West European states into the American military adventures and interventions in these and other parts of the world.

Exactly the same is the meaning contained in the recommendations for "rational distribution of the burden" between the United States and their allies.

The aim of these recommendations becomes even clearer by the proposal [words indistinct] the report of one of the delegates to the session for the foundation of a West-European "rapid action corps" modelled on the American corps and capable of joint actions.

Through the assistance of those familiar West-European advocates of aggressive policy against peace and detente, against European security and cooperation, [words indistinct] the session of the general assembly of the association of the North Atlantic Alliance to adopt resolutions and recommendations for further militarization of Western European resolutions are even reprimanding the [word indistinct] their persistence in maintaining and developing commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union and for their persistence in stressing the necessity of ratifying the CSCE treaty.

The recommendations [word indistinct] by the Funchal session exactly at the time of the preparatory session for the Madrid meeting, demand also a unanimous Western stand in Madrid, apparently unanimity not in the achievement of success at the meeting which is a sequel to the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. [as received]

ZHIVKOV, MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL VISIT VARNA OKRUG

Arrival 11 Sep

AU111405 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, and Samora Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on 11 September arrived in Varna. They were cordially greeted by thousands of working people. The two leaders are accompanied by Comrades Peko Takov and Milko Balev, and Vladislav Videnov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Mozambique."

At Varna airport, the guests were greeted by "Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary, and Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Varna Okrug People's Council." Samora Machel inspected the honor guard and the national anthems were played.

Thousands of citizens greeted Comrades Zhivkov and Machel along Varna's streets. "At Varna's central square a celebration took place at which Khristo Toshkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Varna City People's Council gave Comrade Machel the symbolic key of Varna City and the city's golden insignia."

Afterwards, at the hall of the Cherno More Hotel, Comrade Todor Stoychev briefed the guests on the socioeconomic development of Varna Okrug.

Visit Continues

AU111926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Varna citizens organized a very cordial welcome for Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

They were accompanied by Comrades Peko Takov, Milko Balev, and Vladislav Videnov, ambassador of Bulgaria to Mozambique.

Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the BCP Varna Okrug Committee and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, read a report at the Cherno More V.I.P. Hotel about Varna Okrug's socioeconomic development. The report pointed out that the basic production funds of the okrug now amount to the same figure as the figures for the whole country in 1952. Dwelling on the factors which are basic to the achievement of such great successes in the field of heavy chemical industry, shipbuilding, sports, the tourist sector and in multibranch agriculture, Stoychev stressed the stable and consistent policy conducted by the BCP under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership, as well as the policy of friendship and close cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union and the unity and cohesion of working people in the okrug around the BCP Central Committee.

In the afternoon Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel visited the Institute of Vessel Hydrodynamics. They were cordially welcomed by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building industry and by Dimitur Popov, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee, as well as by leading officials of the district and city of Varna, and by managers of the Shipbuilding State Economic Trust.

The guests were briefed on the work of the institute and on the developments and future prospects of Bulgaria's modern shipbuilding industry, which is perfectly capable of competing with shipbuilding industries in other countries. A demonstration took place of models of modern vessels which are destined for our country's use and for export purposes.

Toward the evening Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, visited and inspected the "Georgi Dimitrov" plant, the largest Bulgarian shipbuilding plant, whose production is exported to more than 20 countries throughout the world.

Comrade Samora Machel expressed his satisfaction at what he saw and congratulated the Bulgarian shipbuilding workers on their successes.

Tonight an official dinner is taking place at the "Varna" V.I.P. Hotel in Druzhba resort in honor of Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, given by the okrug party committee and by the okrug People's Council.

Varna Leadership Dinner

AU112038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Today the Varna Okrug Party Committee and okrug People's Council gave an official dinner in honor of Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique.

Together with the leader of Mozambique and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Comrades Peko Takov, Todor Stoychev, Milko Balev, and ministers, as well as Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, and the officials accompanying Comrade Samora Machel, attended the dinner. Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique Vladislav Videnov was also among those present.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES INDIAN LEGISLATOR IN VARNA 11 SEP

AU111550 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Varna, 11 Sep (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received Mr (Bal Ram Jakhar), chairman of the lower chamber of the Indian Parliament, who is currently visiting the country. The talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, touched on the issues of further expanding the friendly ties and cooperation between Bulgaria and India.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND TELEGRAM TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER

AU111858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, prime minister, chairman of the Committee for the Organization of the Ethiopian Workers Party and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution:

"We sincerely believe that our friendly meetings, as well as the highly significant and useful talks we held recently with you and the documents we signed will give a powerful, new impetus to the development of relations between our fraternal countries and peoples. and will contribute to the success of our joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, to the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world," the telegram states.

ZHIVKOV GREETS FINNISH PRESIDENT KEKKONEN ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

AU021919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland. In his telegram Todor Zhivkov expresses, on behalf of the State Council and on his own behalf, most sincere congratulations to the Finnish president on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

"The progressive worldwide public is well acquainted with your selfless and long-standing activities to the benefit of the people of Finland and highly appreciate it. Your service to the cause of peace and mutual understanding among states is also known and highly appreciated. This links your name to the implementation of the most sacred dream of mankind --to live in peace and security. You have devoted all your efforts to consolidating the process of detente in international life, with which you have won the affection and respect of millions of people," the telegram states.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov notes the great prestige which Urho Kekkonen enjoys among the Bulgarian people and points out that the high state award--the Dimitrov Peace Prize--which was conferred on him by our country, was an expression of the high evaluation of his personal contribution to the development of relations between our two countries and to the development of cooperation, as well as to the preservation of peace throughout the world.

Our first party and state leader expressed wishes to Urho Kekkonen for vigorous health and strength so that he may implement his highly responsible and noble work for the further prosperity of friendly Finland and to ensure world peace.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CARRIES JOINT DECLARATION WITH ZAMBIA

AU111415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Joint declaration on the visit of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 30 August through 3 September 1980]

[Text] At the invitation on Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 30 August through 3 September 1980.

President Dr Kaunda laid a wreath and paid his respects to the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and outstanding figure of the international workers and communist movement.

During the visit Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, visited economic projects, historical and cultural sites and was briefed on the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society. President Kaunda was accorded cordial hospitality, expresssing the friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people toward the people of Zambia, feelings dating back to the initial period of Zambia's struggle for national independence.

During this visit official talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and Chairman of the State Council, and Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, pertaining to the bilateral relations of the two countries and to topical international issues of mutual interest.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and head of the State Council chairman's cabinet; Mitko Grigorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Stamen Stamenov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as minister of metallurgical industry and mineral resources; Belcho Belchev, BCP Central Committee member and minister of finance; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union, Khristo Khristov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of domestic trade; and Serafim Serafimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Zambia.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Zambian side: Reuben Kamanghu, chairman of the Central Committee United Party of National Independence of Zambia [UNIP] and chairman of the Political and Legal Committee; H. Mulemba, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the New Appointment and Discipline Committee; K. Makasa, chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Development and member of the UNIP Central Committee; Remy Chisupa, minister of trade and industry; Wilson Chakulya, minister of foreign affairs; Unia Mwila, minister of agricultural water resources; and J. Punabuntu, special presidential representative; as well as Syanga Xavier Kunkset Shimbale, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the talks Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, briefed his high-ranking guest on the Bulgarian people's fruitful efforts in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as on the intense preparation of the 12th BCP Congress, which will represent a new stage in the development of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Zhivkov also briefed his guest on the working people's initiatives for the worthy celebration of the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution and the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia, briefed his host on the efforts of UNIP in the struggle for the economic independence and the building of a just society in the Republic of Zambia.

Kenneth Kaunda stressed the useful activities of the frontline states in the struggle to eliminate the last remnants of colonialism, racism and racial discrimination, as well as apartheid in southern Africa and the considerable role, as well as contribution of the Republic of Zambia for achieving the independence of Zimbabwe.

De Kenneth Kaunda expressed his high appreciation for the successes that the Bulgarian people have achieved in the construction of a developed socialist society under the leadership of the BCP. Comrade Kaunda highly appreciated the consistent and constructive policy conducted bythe People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at creating good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and at peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the hitherto achieved development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and UNIP, as well as between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Republic of Zambia, relations based on the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as on the principle of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, relations based on the principles of equal rights and mutual advantages as well as on the common goals in the struggle for the preservation of peace, security, and development of cooperation among peoples, the two delegations stressed their common desire and readiness to pursue also in the future their joint efforts for the further development, expansion and intensification of comprehensive relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia.

Both sides declared that they will contribute to the expansion of their relations through meetings and consultations on all levels in connection with their cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sectors. As well as to the expansion between the BCP and UNIP, between their respective parliaments, trade unions and youth, women's and sports organizations.

The two leaders welcomed the favorable development of economic relations between the two countries and expressed their appreciation for the work of the joint Bulgarian-Zambian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

At the same time the two delegations stressed that in this respect broad opportunities exist, whose useful utilization demands even greater mutual efforts. The two sides stressed the necessity of expanding and intensifying economic cooperation in agriculture, industry, transportation and construction by building joint enterprises and constructing joint projects, as well as exchanging technological methods, designing industrial enterprises and creating joint companies along with other methods of cooperation.

The two sides agreed to encourage the expansion of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries through joint scientific research, joint designing and the exchange of scientific and technical documentation, as well as through the supply of equipment and machinery, sending of experts and the organization of short-term and longer training courses, along with other forms and methods likely to improve the education, training and professional qualifications of Zambian citizens.

The two sides expressed their readiness to work for the expansion of a mutual exchange of goods and the improvement of the trade structure. To this purpose, they have decided to work out and adopt long-term programs.

The two leaders confirmed the great importance of mutual contacts to learn about the history, cultural heritage, customs, and folklore of each other's country through the utilization of various forms of cultural exchanges. They expressed their mutual desire to contribute to the further development and expansion of bilateral cooperation in the cultural sector.

The Zambian side expressed readiness to render the necessary assistance to mark and celebrate the remarkable 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Zambia.

During the visit of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a joint declaration, a protocol on cooperation between the BCP and the UNIP for the period 1980-81 and basic directions for the economic and scientific technical cooperation between the two countries for 1981-85 were signed. Agreements on visas and joint conditions for company credits regarding the delivery and supply of equipment and complete projects, as well as an agreement on cooperation between the BTA and the Zambian Information Agency, were also concluded.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Dr Kenneth David Kaunda discussed the contemporary international situation and manifested unanimity that there is no sensible alternative to detente and peaceful cooperation among states.

The two leaders expressed their concern at the exacerbation of international tension as a result of the dangerous policy of the imperialist and reactionary forces in intensifying the arms race and military confrontation, in their aspiration for military superiority and in their interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. The two sides thought that the decision of NATO to produce and deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe was likely to violate the existing balance of forces and threaten peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov and Kenneth David Kaunda stressed the necessity of implementing the final CSCE document in its entirety as a long-term action program of all signatory states which participated in the Helsinki conference. In this respect the two sides expressed their hope that the Madrid meeting will proceed in a constructive spirit and successfully end, so that it will be followed by a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The two sides supported the initiative for beginning negotiations on the questions of medium-range nuclear missiles simultaneously and in close connection with the question of nuclear means deployed to Western Europe. They expressed their high appreciation for the efforts of the socialist community countries to achieve real progress at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The two sides declared themselves in favor of a prompt ratification of the SALT II agreement.

The two statesmen stressed that under the present circumstances of international tension it is necessary to consolidate the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces as well as peaceloving forces in the struggle for the preservation and development of the process of detente against the policy of the arms race and the policy of military superiority as well as for the liquidation of hotbeds of tension and for the guarantee of peace and security throughout the world. The two sides expressed their mutual conviction that the stopping of the arms race and the liquidation of hotbeds of tension will offer the opportunity to direct considerable means toward the successful settlement of acute economic problems in the world, particularly with regard to the problems of developing countries.

The two leaders discussed the situation in Africa and noted with satisfaction the successes of the African peoples in their struggle to consolidate their political and economic independence. The two leaders welcomed the declaration of the Republic of Zimbabwe, a result of a long and heroic struggle waged by this country's people under the leadership of the patriotic front against the colonial and racist regime, and confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, under the leadership of their legitimate representatives--SWAPO and the African National Congress--against racism, racial discrimination, imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and economic exploitation, and for freedom and independence.

The two state leaders resolutely condemned the military aggressive actions of the South African racists against the Republic of Zambia as well as the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and insisted on the immediate end of such actions.

The two state leaders declared themselves in favor of a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. They believed that such a solution would likely insure the end of any foreign interference directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and its social progress.

The two leaders noted that the situation in the Middle East continues to represent a danger threatening world peace. They stated that the comprehensive political settlement of the problem can be achieved only after Israel has withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state, have been implemented and the independent existence and security of all states in the area have been guaranteed. The two leaders stressed that in all negotiations concerning the settlement of the Middle East situation the PLO must participate on a basis of equality since it is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The two statesmen condemned the annexation of Eastern Jerusalem by Israel and insisted upon the end of any actions aimed against comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem.

The two sides declared themselves against the concentration of military forces of imperialist states in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf and against the attempts to create new military political blocs as well as to expand existing and to create new military bases, including ones in Africa. The two leaders came out in favor of the proposal of the Indian Ocean area states to transform this region into a zone of peace.

The two leaders welcomed the successes achieved by the revolutionary and democratic forces in Latin America in the struggle for social liberation and for democratic rights and expressed their solidarity with the Bolivian people's struggle.

The Zambian side highly appreciated the support and assistance which the countries of the socialist community, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are rendering to the national liberation movements and to the newly liberated and developing countries in Africa, and in other continents, as well as their policy of detente and disarmament, a policy aimed at consolidating peace and security in the world and developing international cooperation. The two leaders welcomed the consolidation of the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist unity of the African countries and peoples and stressed the important role of the OAU for the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the consolidation of national independence and for the development of cooperation among African peoples.

The two sides positively evaluated the role of the nonaligned countries movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and for consolidating national independence, as well as for alleviating tension in the international situation, and for peace and social progress.

The two sides endorsed the reorganization of international economic relations on the basis of democracy and equal rights, the liquidation of exploitation and discrimination in international trade and respect for the rights of all states to use their own natural resources to their own advantage.

The two leaders stressed the necessity of further raising the prestige of the United Nations in consolidating peace and international security on the basis of a strict observance of the UN charter by all nations.

The two state leaders expressed their satisfaction at the atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding in which their talks proceeded. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, evaluated the visit of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria as an exceptional contribution to the development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia and expressed his conviction that the further expansion and consolidation of cooperation between the two countries will be the advantage of both the Bulgarian and Zambian people, and serve the cause of the people's struggle for freedom and social progress, as well as that of peace and international coopeation.

The president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, expressed his gratitude for the cordial hospitality and welcome accorded to him and those accompanying him during their stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, extended an invitation to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, to pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Zambia. The invitation was accepted with gratification.

Signed in Varna on 3 September 1980 and issued in Bulgarian and English.

Signed for the People's Republic of Bulgaria by Todor Zhivkov and for the Republic of Zambia by Kenneth Kaunda.

SLOVAK PAPER CHARGES WESTERN INVOLVEMENT IN POLISH EVENTS

AU111750 [Editorial Report] Western involvement in Polish events is dealt with in a 600-word commentary by Dusan Rovensky, entitled "Words and Deeds" carried by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 September, on page 7. Rovensky says that despite the Western politicians' talk of "restraint," "imperialism is striving to abuse the situation in Poland for its class and political interests; it is systematically striving to support antisocialist elements and to frustrate the PZPR's efforts to consolidate and solve the really important problems of People's Poland. The tactics of imperialism and its ideological centers is refined and dangerous," Rovensky states and points out the provocation campaign now being stepped up by the bourgeois communications media "with the aim of negatively influencing the development of events supporting antisocialist forces and spreading opinions and moods that are hostile to the socialist social system in Poland, as well as to the unity of the socialist community."

After quoting Italian socialist Bettino Craxi on Poland's need to cooperate with Western Europe and the United States, and the "reactionary CDU Party representative" Norbert Bluem's appeal for "ideological support of antisocialist forces in Poland," Rovensky notes the "'advice'" offered by the "heckling Munich broadcasting station, those White House and CIA loudspeakers," that "'instructural changes' are needed in the Polish political system," Rovensky then states: "In their refined campaign the enemies of socialism are relying on antisocialist elements inside Poland. For instance, President Carter wants 'direct contacts' to be established between the leading representatives of reactionary trade unions in the Western countries and the antisocialist elements and groups in Poland that are striving to undermine trade union unity. Through the American trade unions a large dollar shipment has already been sent to Gdansk. It is not difficult to guess its purpose. Carter could surely find some other use for these large amounts, for there are millions of unemployed in the United States.

"According to White House instructions, the American AFL-CIO trade union headquarters is sending considerable sums of money to Poland, allegedly for founding so-called new, independent trade unions. In reality it is money to support antisocialist elements. It is also no coincidence that the money is sent by this American trade union in particular: several years ago ex-CIA employee Philip Agee published facts on the close connection between this American rightwing center and the CIA people planning and directing subversive actions against the socialist countries and the progressive movement throughout the world.

"The campaign now conducted by the anticommunist centers against socialist Poland undoubtedly has far wider connections," Rovensky concludes; "it is a campaign aimed not only against the socialist system in Poland, but against real socialism in general. And thus the words uttered by the official representatives of capitalist countries about 'restraint' with regard to events in Poland are calculated to impress to only naive people. The slippery words are meant to distract attention from the real intentions and acts."

Radio Commentary

LD111116 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] In his comment today, Radio Prague's analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka examines the question of who instigates tension in Poland. In this connection our analyst says that the West has drawn lessons, for example, from the failure of its plans in Czechoslovakia 12 years ago. The West is aware that it had been bad tactics to openly show its intentions of undermining socialism in certain countries, and has therefore chosen the tactics of a bystander watching developments.

This was to be the tactics in connection with recent events in Poland. But some remarkable facts are now being revealed by Western information media.

For example, the rightwing Austrian paper KURIER wrote that some Polish opposition exponents maintain that strikes in Gdansk and in other Baltic cities had not been prepared in advance. But in actual fact, one of the leaders of the strikers, Walesa, had for 2 years illegally been preparing the establishment of his own so-called free unions of the Baltic port. Tasks had been allotted in advance, and the organization of a large-scale strike was prepared. And so, even Western observers have come to the conclusion that the strikes could not have started unprepared. After all, several weeks before the strikes broke out supplies of foodstuffs and petrol were brought to the shipyards, badges for members of the strikers committees were ready, supplies of paper were ensured for the strikers to issue their periodical, further loudspeakers were mounted, and so on and so forth.

On Monday, the Israeli radio came forward with a remarkable news item proving the existence of connections between strike organizers and forces abroad. Israeli radio had monitored coded messages in Polish apparently for illegal organizations in Poland. According to the Israeli news reports, the messages are broadcast from British or Portuguese territory. The Israeli radio station added that these messages obviously contained instructions and information for Polish dissidents, from whom many Western information media receive information for their own news reports. All this points to connections between these people hostile to socialism with subversive sectors and right-wing media in the West. The latter tacitly points to the fact that Walesa, the Gdansk strike leader, had personal contacts with the United States, where his father lives.

Washington is highly interested. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Presidential security adviser and defender of the Polish emigre family, a former aristocrat and diplomat, is now reported to be racking his brains how to help Poland, in other words how to support antisocialist forces in their further activities against the social system in this country, and in their efforts to undermine relations with the Soviet Union. An eminent U.S. politician who said he desired to remain anonymous said in Washington on Monday that this was only the beginning of the second act of the Polish crisis. And many observers hold the view that this can have been said only by Presidential Adviser Brzezinski or Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, who by the way, also is of Polish descent. The view expressed in these words indicates that the West will do its utmost to further instigate unrest in Poland's (?life). It will continue trying to render assistance to antisocialist forces in Poland. Therefore, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR, pointed out yesterday that the party will patiently deal with justified demands of the working people, but that it will resolutely react to any activities contrary to the interests of the socialist state and nation.

ACTIVIST LEDERER TO RESEARCH HUMAN RIGHTS IN CSSR, POLAND

LD112004 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 11 Sep (DPA)--CSSR civil rights activist Jiri Lederer, who was forced to leave his own country, today started a research project at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, which is closely connected with the CDU, on the subject "the human rights movement in the CSSR and Poland." The foundation announced that Lederer will be dealing mainly with the origin and present form of the human rights movement in the two countries and in the Eastern bloc as a whole and will also be investigating human rights and the problems of changing systems in the communist states.

The chairman of the foundation, Bruno Heck, welcomed Lederer's readiness to research this subject, which he said is of great significance for future developments independent of the present election campaign and above all current political circumstances.

ELEVEN ARRESTED DISSIDENTS REPORTED RELEASED

AU120628 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] CSSR--All 11 civil rights fighters who had been arrested on Tuesday [9 September] because of a letter of solidarity to the striking workers in Poland, are free again. This was learned from emigre circles in Vienna. The arrested persons included two former minister of the Prague Spring. The group not only had established contacts with the Gdansk strikers but also planned a letter to President Husak with demands to the second CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid.

PIPE DELIVERY CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

AU111340 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Sep 80 p 1

[CTK Moscow dispatch: "For Soviet Crude Oil and Gas Pipelines"]

[Text] Moscow, CTK--Representatives of the Ferromet foreign trade enterprise and the Soviet Promsyrjoimport foreign trade association discussed on 1-5 September in Moscow the deliveries of Czechoslovak pipes to the Soviet Union in 1981. Contracts were signed for 300,000 tons--184,000 tons of which concern pipes for crude oil and gas pipelines--at the general overall value of about R120 million. The contracts are for seamless, oil industry thin-walled welded, precision drawn tubes and those made of rust-resistant steel that are designed to serve not only crude oil and gas pipelines, but primarily engineering and the power industry.

BILAK RECEIVES CYPRIOT AKEL DELEGATION

LD120318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received on Thursday a delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] led by Yannis Katsouridhis, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

The representatives of both fraternal parties briefed each other on the situation in their countries and parties and exchanged views on current problems of the international situation and on the tasks of the communist and workers movement.

They expressed their satisfaction with the consistent development of cooperation between the CPCZ and AKEL, and expressed their interest in deepening these relations further and contributing jointly towards the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement in the interests of the strengthening of peace, progress and socialism.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS TURKISH CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

TA071001 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0700 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Message from the Czechoslovak Communist Party to the Turkish Communist Party on the occasion of the latter's 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee:

Dear comrades, we extend our combatant and comradely greetings to you and, through you, to all Turkish communists on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the TCP. The Czechoslovak communists are marking this important event in your party and in the lives of the Turkish working class together with you.

We value highly the brave struggle full of sacrifices waged by the Turkish communists for the sake of social justice and the freedom and happiness of the Turkish toilers. We commemorate with respect your party's most distinguished sons and daughters, who dedicated their lives and lost their lives for their people's interests and for socialist principles. We greatly appreciate the unshakable loyalty of Turkish communists to Marxist-Leninist principles.

We wish you success in your future struggle for democracy, freedom, national independence, peace, socialism, strengthening the progress of the international communist and workers movement and enhancing the unity of the peace forces.

[Signed] Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee

CZECH DEPUTY MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO

LD111534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Vaclav Cisar, Czech first deputy minister of education has ended his 5-day visit to Mexico. In the Mexican capital he attended the opening of an exhibition of Czechoslovak educational aids donated by the CSSR to Mexico and held talks with representatives of the Mexican Ministry of Education. During the talks the fulfillment of the program of cultural and educational exchange between the two countries was noted with satisfaction.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN ADDRESSES EDUCATION CONFERENCE

LD111432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] With Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attending, an all-state aktiv of pedagogues continues today in Hradec Kralove. About 300 delegates are assessing the results achieved so far in subjects of professional preparation at our secondary schools. Comrade Havlin underlined in the discussion the political importance of professional preparation and emphasized above all the necessity of close cooperation between enterprises and plants and secondary schools.

The participants in the aktiv also discussed the further progress in this field of educational schooling work in line with the document on the further development of the Czechoslovak educational schooling system. The new concept now under discussion is important above all for the deepening and improvement of the preparation of young people for jobs in technological areas and also makes a contribution to increasing interest in studies at secondary schools.

JAKES VISITS EASTERN BOHEMIA FARMS 11 SEP

LD120300 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited the farmers of Eastern Bohemia. In Hradec Kralove he acquainted himself with the course of this year's harvest and with the start of the fall field work. He also visited the state farm in Lanov where he watched the harvesting and learned about the better utilization of the hillier areas for the production of hay. In the Trutnov District he was able to see for himself the efficient production of meat.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM LIBYA--A Czechoslovak delegation led by CSSR Deputy Premier Josef Simon, which attended the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Tripoli, returned to Prague on 3 September. A delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Nations led by its chairman, Miloslav Vacik, which attended the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people, also returned from Tripoli on 3 September. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

STOPH CONGRATULATES POLAND'S PINKOWSKI ON APPOINTMENT

LD061104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1043 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent cordial congratulations to Jozef Pinkowski on the occasion of his being appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland.

WILLI STOPH SENDS LETTER TO GDR EVANGELIST BISHOP

LD101426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN)--In a written reply to Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Willi Stoph has praised the commitment to peace of the Evangelical Church in the GDR. In the letter he expressed thanks for the reports and recommendations of the fourth post-Helsinki consultation of the conference of European Churches in Madrid in June 1980, which was compiled and adopted with participation of GDR church representatives.

In handing them to the GDR Government, the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR was acting in accordance with a request of the consultation to acquaint the respective Helsinki signatory states with the results of the work. Among other things the recommendations stress, in the spirit of the unity of the Helsinki Final Act and with regard to the forthcoming CSCE follow-up conference, the need to ratify SALT II and to continue the Vienna disarmament talks, and they express the expectation that concrete measures for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe will be initiated.

In his letter, Willi Stoph emphasized that the recommendations handed to him contained ideas parallel to or in agreement with the position of the GDR and the recent proposals of the Warsaw Pact states. The vote by the GDR Federation of Churches on the world political situation in January 1980 and the Larnaca document of the Ecumenical Commission of the Churches for International Affairs testified to the sense of responsibility of GDR churches and of other church bodies in Europe on questions of safeguarding peace and detente and for effective military disarmament. The letter also says that the GDR Government will continue to do its utmost to see that Europe remains a center of peace and that detente continues to dominate international relations.

PLO'S QADDUMI MEETS WITH OFFICIALS, ATTENDS DINNER

Axen, Fischer Meeting

LD091126 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who is at present in the GDR on an official visit, today had a friendly meeting with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and also held talks on bilateral and international questions with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

In the evening the GDR foreign minister gave a dinner in the Unter den Linden Palace in honor of his Palestinian guest.

Fischer Toast

LD091126 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts of toast by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at 8 September dinner at Unter den Linden Palace for head of PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi--recorded]

[Text] Ever since the PLO placed itself in the van of the just struggle by the Palestinian people to regain its innate national rights, the GDR has considered the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. As a member of the UN and currently as a nonpermanent member of the Security Council, the GDR is working actively for the rights of the Palestinian people. The GDR was a coauthor of the recent resolution of the extraordinary General Assembly, and in the Security Council debate on Jerusalem came out in favor of consistent measures against the illegal Israeli decisions on annexation.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, recently assessed the Israeli annexation of the Arab section of Jerusalem as a challenge to all those working for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. It is thus shown again who are the true friends and allies of the Palestinian people.

We are glad tht the PLO has become an important factor in international relations. A permanent, that is, peaceful and just solution of the Middle East problem is impossible without or even against the PLO. The experiences of its long-lasting struggle also confirm that only the unity of all antiimperialists, democratic and peace forces can prepare the road for a lasting peace in the Middle East. Together with the USSR and the other socialist states the GDR has on many occasions pointed out that this road leads to the comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East with the direct participation of all interested sides, including the Palestinian people in the form of its representative, the PLO.

The basis for this is regard for the legitimate interests of all states and peoples of the region. This settlement demands the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, implementation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination--including the establishment of its own, independent state, and safeguarding the sovereignty and security of all states of this region.

The socialist states' peace strategy is aimed at making peace and security lasting and stable. But this demands primarily the removal of the latent source of crises in the Middle East in order to make it possible for the peoples of this region, and especially the Palestinian people, to take the road of national and social liberation.

The territories of the states of the region must not be misused as the mainstays of imperialist military strategy.

Esteemed Comrade Qaddumi, friends and comrades, it gives us great pleasure to be able to note that the traditional friendship between the GDR and the PLO is based on the agreement on the basic political questions of our time, that we stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, for national and social liberation. Your visit, esteemed colleague, will contribute toward further strengthening the cooperation between the GDR and the PLO in this sense.

Qaddumi Toast

LD091126 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts of toast by head of PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi 8 September dinner at Unter den Linden Palace--recorded in Arabic with superimposed German translation]

[Text] We are of the opinion that relations between the PLO and the GDR have, in recent years, developed comprehensively in all spheres. This visit of ours reflects the character of these relations, which have been based from the very beginning on solidarity and the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, reactionism, racism and all forms of oppression and exploitation. We recall with esteem and pride that the GDR was among the first states to fully recognize the PLO, and to accord it all forms of material and moral support in the spheres of politics, culture, health services, education and others.

We are of the opinion that our excellent relations are a true reflection of the principled policy always pursued by the GDR and the states of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union and based on the principles of peace, socialism, anti-imperialist solidarity and the struggle against Zionism and racism.

The only way to (?defeat) the imperialist attack is to strengthen our common struggle and deepen our relations, together with the strategic alliance of the socialist states, with the Soviet Union and with all forces of liberation and progress in the world.

The cultural agreement signed today between the GDR and the PLO is a qualitatively new step in our relations of solidarity and the common struggle. We are convinced that these relations will constantly strengthen until the final and total victory over all the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reactionism has been won. The signing of this agreement is, moreover, a further international assistance for the PLO. It strengthens the capability of the Palestinian people for steadfastness toward the great challenges which it faces, and for warding off the imperialist Zionist machinations aimed against its existence and rights.

Our talks, esteemed comrade, our meetings with Comrade Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, resulted in the total unanimity of our views. At the same time, our whole determination to further strengthen our common relations, our common struggle and our true solidarity, became apparent.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN LEIPZIG FAIR ORDER--The Austrian Voest-Alpine Corporation, Linz, bought from the WMW [machine-tool and tool] export enterprise another installation for working rollers in metallurgical plants. The Meuselwitz Machine-Tool Factory of the Fritz Heckert Combine will supply the machine tool to the Alpine country. The Textima Combine is showing at the Leipzig Fair some 46 new and further developments including an electronically controlled automatic jaquard straight and circular knitting machine. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1738 GMT 1 Sep 80 DW]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA MEETS FRG'S SCHMIDT, GENSCHER IN BONN

LD111918 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Sep (MTI)--MTI's correspondent in Bonn reports:

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja held talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Thursday, the second day of his official visit to the FRG.

At the meeting, which was held in the Bonn office of the chancellor, the sides reviewed the present European situation in the fullest detail. Discussions were held on the questions of disarmament and control of arms, within this of questions connected with the medium-range missiles, the Madrid conference dealing with European security, as well as other actual relations of the detente process. [sentence as received]

Earlier in the day Frigyes Puja continued his talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, begun on Wednesday. Besides reviewing the possibilities of developing bilateral relations, the sides dealt with numerous questions of international life, the Near East situation and set forth their views in connection with Afghanistan and the South-East Asian developments.

During the Hungarian foreign minister's talks in Bonn the sides agreed on the necessity of further developing bilateral relations, and evaluated in a positive way the results achieved so far. They expressed standpoints near to each other in many questions of international life, primarily in connection with the importance of continuing the detente process. The sides also expounded their viewpoints in the judgement of the sources of world political tensions.

In the afternoon Frigyes Puja paid a courtesy visit to Federal President Karl Carstens, then left Bonn for Trier, where he will view, among other things, the house of birth of Karl Marx. The Hungarian foreign minister will wind up his official visit to the FRG on Friday in Mainz.

PRESIDENT PAL LOSONCZI ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA FOR VISIT

LD111316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in Ethiopia. The Hungarian guest and his entourage were welcomed at the airport by Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam and other officials.

The president of the Presidential Council is on a tour of Africa, during which he will also visit Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia.

On his way to Ethiopia he made a short stop-over in Cyprus and in Aden, capital of the PDRY.

Comments on Berbera

LD120108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Special correspondent Gyula Bereczki report from Addis Ababa]

[Text] Even those reporters who have seen several memorable welcoming ceremonies in Africa could report from Addis Ababa today that Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, was received with particular respect and affection. One of the reasons for this is the fact that the sixth anniversary of the revolution is being celebrated in Ethiopia tomorrow and the ceremonies marking it will be attended by the president of the Presidential Council, among others. This year he is the highest ranking guest at this notable event.

It will be recalled by many that the emperor's rule was overthrown by progressive army officers in 1974. It was then that the Provisional Military Administrative Council was established. Its head, Haile Mariam Mengistu, has already had a private interview with his Hungarian guest.

Among the most important international issues is the most vital problem of the region; namely, the fact that the United States is implementing step-by-step and ever more aggressively its strategic plan for the Indian Ocean. It has a detailed scenario for undermining the progressive regimes in the coastal states. It is increasing its military strength in the region and is encouraging Somalia to acquire land unlawfully.

Pal Losonczi stated that, among many other manifestations which cause anxiety, Hungary considers the agreement on U.S. utilization of bases in Somalia as very serious.

For the Ethiopian side this was put in the following way: The United States has bought off Somalia and has bought the port of Berbera. The U.S. military presence in Berbera is not only a violation of the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and of the non-aligned movement with regard to preserving the Indian Ocean as a region of peace, but, by its proximity to Ethiopia--the distance being a mere 200 km--it can have no other aim than to serve as an attack against Ethiopia, the Ethiopian head of state warned in Addis Ababa this afternoon.

Mengistu Hosts Dinner

LD120118 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Pal Losonczi, the Hungarian head of state, is having talks in the Ethiopian capital. Pal Losonczi and his party arrived in Addis Ababa this morning and were greeted first by the head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Shortly after his arrival official talks got underway. Pal Losonczi and Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed the development of bilateral relations as well as the most important international issues.

The Ethiopian head of state gave a festive dinner in honor of Pal Losonczi this evening. In his toast the Hungarian head of state praised the successes of the Ethiopian revolution which had been achieved in the defense of the country's territorial independence and its socialist development.

Ethiopian Coverage

For Ethiopian coverage of the visit by Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi see the Ethiopia subsection in the East Africa section of the 12 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

LD051220 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Joint communique issued on 30 August-4 September visit to Hungary by Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze]

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI)--Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo, member of the Political Committee of the Congolese Labour Party and head of the party's Foreign Department, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary between August 30 and September 4 at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Pierre Nze was received by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, prime minister, and by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. At cordial meetings the sides exchanged views on the two countries' cooperation, and on timely questions of the international workers movement and of antiimperialist fight, as well as on the fruitful collaboration of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Congolese Labour Party.

The two foreign ministers discussed in a friendly spirit actual international issues. They shared the view that the proposals adopted at the May 1980 session of the Warsaw Treaty political consulting body promoted the cause of international detente, mutual understanding and strengthened trust. They were in conformity with the interests of any and every state which desires disa mament, detente and peace.

They stressed that the new armament race of imperialist circles seriously threatened the security and peace of mankind. For this reason curbing of such attempts is vital.

The sides established that the victory of the Mozambican, Angolan, Ethiopian and other African peoples had brought about favourable changes on the continent. The victorious struggle of the African peoples has made a great contribution to the worldwide fight for international peace and social progress.

The negotiating sides ensured their support to the Namibian people and to their only legitimate representative the South-West African People's Organization, who are fighting for their independence. They condemned the machinations of the South African Republic that illegally occupies Namibia, and of its imperialist supporters, which are aimed at solving the Namibian problem outside of UN and the Organization of African Unity and with the exclusion of the Namibian people.

The two foreign ministers firmly condemned the racist policy of the South African regime, as well as its repeated aggression against the Angolan People's Republic, the Mozambican People's Republic and the Zambian Republic. They emphatically stressed that development of the military forces of the South African Republic backed up by imperialist powers threatened the security of the neighbouring states and world peace equally.

The parties then took side in favour of a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem. They condemned the Camp David agreement and supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people, as well as their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state. They voiced their strong demand that Israel should withdraw from all occupied Arab land including Jerusalem.

Turning to issues of East Africa and the Indian Ocean, the two foreign ministers condemned imperialist intervention into the internal affairs of the states in those regions and establishment of military bases there that endanger the security of the peoples living there. They emphasized how important it was that the countries of the region should develop good neighbourly cooperation to preserve and strengthen thus also their own peace and security.

The two politicans consider it desirable that peace and security should prevail in South East Asia as this would favour building work [as received] in the countries of the region and would help preserve their sovereignty. They expressed sympathy with the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam which are making great efforts to build up a new society in the face of preventive imperialist attempts. They stressed that the People's Republic of Kampuchea should occupy its lawful place in UN and in other international organizations.

Solidarity was proclaimed at the meetings with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in their struggle for national independence, sovereignty and against imperialism and reactionary forces.

The sides underlines the positive role of the nonaligned countries' movement in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

The foreign ministers established with satisfaction that the relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Congolese People's Republic were developing soundly. They reviewed the areas where further concrete efforts were desired to achieve progress. As one such they suggested that two-year technical-scientific cooperation workplans be signed in the future.

Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Congolese People's Republic, invited Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja to pay an official friendly visit to Congo which the latter accepted with thanks.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO MPR

LD111534 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A parliamentary delegation headed by Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, has left for the MPR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRAZIL END IN BUDAPEST

LD112020 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Sep (MTI)--The 6th session of the Hungarian-Brazilian economic joint commission ended on Thursday in Budapest. Reviewing the goods exchange traffic between the two countries, it was stated that there was an increase of some 10 percent during the past two years. Discussions were also held on the possibilities of developing bilateral economic relations in the future.

Further deliveries will be possible of Hungarian educational, health and port installations, as well as machine and chemical industry products and consumers' articles, and of primarily Brazilian products of agricultural origin, namely soya, coffee, chocolate, as well as various industrial articles.

Questions of economic cooperation were also dealt with at the session. Thus among other things, those in connection with the common joint enterprise in Brazil in the field of lamp and crane production, as well as in the field of pharmaceutical products, furthermore with the cooperation of the two countries on third markets, primarily in the Latin American countries. [sentence as received]

Ambassador [words indistinct] Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sandor Udvardi signed a protocol at the closing session of the joint commission. The leader of the Brazilian delegation was received by Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, and by Janos Nagy, under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

LAZAR ATTENDS PARLIAMENTARIANS MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

LD110258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar was among those attending the meeting of the county Borsod group of National Assembly deputies, at which the position of agricultural work was under discussion.

At their meeting today deputies from Hajdu-Bihar county were informed about the expenditure of council budgets and the preparations for the fall session of the National Assembly. The Veszprem county deputies were also given a report about the forthcoming parliament session.

MEHES VISITS CSEPEL, DISCUSSES FULFILLMENT OF TASKS

LD111538 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Lajos Mehes visited Csepel this morning. The party Politburo member, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, heard a briefing on the work of the district party committee and party organizations as well as about the fulfillment of economic and urban political tasks. Afterwards, Lajos Mehes inspected the district's new institutions and visited the Csepel paper factory. This afternoon the first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee will meet the district's party and council leaders.

GISCARD VISIT POSTPONED ON KANIA'S INITIATIVE

LD111746 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] At the initiative of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the visit to Poland by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, envisaged for the end of September this year has, by way of a bilateral accord, been postponed.

Both sides, confirming their will for friendly relations between Poland and France, have expressed the desire that this visit take place in the near future.

JAGIELSKI MEETS WITH BREZHNEV, OTHER OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

LD111824 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep (PAP)--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev received member of the PUWP Central Committee's Political Bureau, Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski here today.

In a cordial and friendly talk, the sides discussed the problems of further consolidation and development of all-round relations between Poland and the Soviet Union. Under the present circumstances, it is a matter of special importance to comprehensively boost the effectiveness of Polish-Soviet cooperation in economy, both on a bilateral basis and within the CMEA, it was stressed during the talk.

Earlier, the Polish economic delegation headed by Vice-Premier Jagielski had a meeting with Soviet Vice-Premier Ivan Arkhipov, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov, and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Mikhail Kuzmin at which positions of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation were discussed. The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Agreement on Food, Consumer Goods

LD112319 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 11 Sep 80

["Communique on Polish-Soviet Economic Agreement"--PAP headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep (PAP)--A Polish delegation headed by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski stayed here from September 10 to 11.

As a result of fruitful economic talks held between the Polish and Soviet government delegations, an agreement was signed here today on additional supplies of certain foodstuffs and other consumer goods to Poland this year.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski on the Polish side and by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Mikhail Kuzmin on the Soviet side.

Vice-Premier Jagielski, who acts as Poland's permanent representative at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, met with Soviet Vice-Premier and Soviet Union's permanent representative at the CMEA Constantin Katushev here today.

In a cordial and friendly talk, the two discussed some problems of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, including their cooperation within the CMEA.

WARSAW TV CARRIES EXCERPTS OF KANIA'S GDANSK, KATOWICE SPEECHES

LD112032 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 80

["Extensive excerpts" of speeches by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at "party meetings" in Gdansk on 8 September and Katowice on 9 September; no indication of which excerpts come from which of the two speeches--recorded]

[Text] The party discussion on the causes of the situation, which brushed the edges of the national tragedy and which cannot simply be described as a drama of lack of trust, is continuing. Such discussions have already taken place in many voivodships, and they will take place shortly in the remaining ones--that is, party meetings in which members of the Politburo, secretaries and heads of departments of the Central Committee will take part.

The voivodship party meetings are the forums at which everything that is important for the nation and for the party is said sincerely. A concrete nationwide debate is in progress on ways to improve the republic. During the free and unfettered party discussions, there is a unanimity of views on one particular problem--there are no problems in the party in which the nation is not interested and there are no problems in the fatherland to which the party can remain indifferent.

This embraces not only the sphere of work and of conditions of production, but also the ways to distribute the national income. Like the equality of all before the law, so too must everyone become aware of the need for citizens' discipline, of the duty to multiply all values and not chaos and difficulties.

Such is the dominating tone of the speeches made at these meetings. It is an awareness generally expressed irrespective of the occupation, function, place of residence or the type of work of all who speak, and today, it is the same for all.

The party must speak about everything to all Poles, and everything that is happening in Poland must be known to the party--from the rank-and-file members rights up to the highest leadership. Therein lie the foundations of the unity of interests, the foundations for socialist democracy and the guarantee, in addition to good productivity, of emerging from the crisis.

Such is the critical and self-critical sense of these meetings and they are constructive in formulating the program of action for the party.

Dear comrades, we debated here in this hall in similar company during the night at the plenum of the voivodship committee. It was a very dramatic moment, as you may recall. Later, at the plenary session of the Central Committee, we expressed this evaluation:

Our country faced a national catastrophe and actions had to be taken, or were taken accordingly, but today we already have behind us the mass wave of strikes. This is good, and very important, although we are still anxious. We must soon begin to work, we must be fully aware, and we are fully aware--all of us here in the hall. The same applies to us in the party leadership. We know that after the strikes the work forces are not the same people, and that in the enterprises where there were no strikes, the work forces will again not be the same people as before. The party's position will not be the same, nor will the standing of its members and activists.

Therefore, it is necessary to seek out authentic links with the working class. One does not here mean the number of trips made or number of hands that have been shaken, because party's links with the working class do not rest on these things.

It is the program that constitutes the foundations; it is the practice of its implementation; and it is the methods of exercising authority and of ruling--things that give to the citizens and our fellow party members the fullest possibilities for their talents to blossom forth and for their capabilities to show themsleves; things that make them feel well.

However, comrades, we must also see our trump cards: One of them is, without a doubt, realism in assessing the nature of the conflicts which have rolled over our country. Hence the direction toward political solutions, toward dialogue, toward reaching agreements with work forces. This was not by any means all that obvious. Our opinion on this question, expressed at the Central Committee session, was unambiguous: When mass social conflicts arise, the only real forces that counts are those of trust, authority [autorytet], and the link between the party and the masses. We found ourselves in short supply of those forces. Thus it was so difficult to find ways out of the strike conflicts. Throughout this tense period of over 2 months, it has been our unceasing concern at work in the Central Committee to act in such a way as to prevent any dangerous concentration or escalation of tensions anywhere, because these tensions have very perilous consequences irrespective of what the authorities wish.

What is crucial is this: The voivodship authorities, including here in Gdansk, have preserved their authority to a considerable extent. I think that this assessment is a fully deserved one. It pertains to actions of the voivodship committee and to actions of the governor's office. I wish to emphasize this most strongly: This assessment also pertains to the actions of the organs of public order--actions that were full of prudence and caution.

One can here say that managements of industrial enterprises have also retained their authority; so did the secretaries of works' party committees in the main plants.

At the plenary session of the Central Committee, I spoke about the attitude of comrades from the Komuna Paryska shipyard--Comrades (Fandrej), (Licbarski)--and from the Lenin shipyard--Comrades (Gniech), (Wojcik) and (Labedzki). I spoke strongly about this, for they proved themselves worthy of it. They are not the only ones either, although I mentioned them as examples of an attitude which was both courageous and prudent at the same time. All these are our trump cards. We will draw strength from them in getting out of our troubles, difficulties and our situation which, after all, is not an easy one.

What is needed is an in depth and just assessment of the causes of these conflicts which passed over our country. I think that there is no shortage of such causes both in Gdansk and at all levels--I have here in mind what I said at the plenum of the voivodship committee.

It would be bad if we pointed to causes only outside of the voivodship--this would not correspond to the true state of affairs. Here, too, we have quite a few causes of tensions. However, the following assessment is just: The main causes are to be found in the way Warsaw functions and in the way the Politburo and the government function.

A good many distortions have occurred here in the system of decisionmaking. There were many cases of neglect of the economic laws of socialism, infringements of Lenin's principles of party life, and a decline of sensitivity to the violation of the principles of social justice and moral norms. All this must be appraised incisively and it will be so appraised. A justified demand has been raised here and an interest has been shown in the matter of the next plenary session of the Central Committee and of the congress. I think that we will succeed swiftly, still during this month, in continuing the proceedings of the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee. In the Politburo we have based ourselves on the premise that on this point time is just as important as the substance of the matter.

Everybody is waiting for this. We will see to it that the plenary session is held as soon as possible. The preparatory work is in progress. Tomorrow we will have another meeting on this subject. As regards the congress, this is another matter. I am very much in favor of holding an extraordinary congress of the party. A new program is needed because the country has found itself in a new situation, as has the party. The economic situation is difficult and, in many respects, also new; the situation is more difficult than before. Our obligations are greater than they were 6 months ago. It seems, however, that in this respect the question of paramount importance is the substance of that which we bring with us to the congress. Words will not be enough here and of themselves they will solve nothing. Everything will have to be considered and realistic. In general, we must put some limits on this flood of words--there is too much of it. Stern criticism at this conference and, I expect, also at other conferences throughout the party--tomorrow I am to take part at a similar conference in Katowice--has been levelled at the Central Committee, its Politburo and the government. This direction of criticisms is correct, but I would like to emphasize with all force, or, perhaps, in all humility, that the way out of this situation will be possible only when the entire party is back on its feet.

We will never become impatient in restoring the shaken trust of the workers in the authorities because, where the authorities have sinned, humility is needed.

However, one thing must be clear: In the party and in the organs of the people's power there is--and will continue to be--resoluteness wherever we encounter actions directed against the basic interests of the socialist state and the people because, after all, they are one and the same.

Today, one of the important directions of the party work at enterprises is to counteract succumbing to various illusory slogans, social demagogy, and creating a climate in which it is said that it is possible to give more than is produced and manufactured. This is what the state of affairs is like. Thus the concern for making fully operational the potential of those works which operate here on the coast: every day brings losses, every day multiplies difficulties.

It saddened me very much that in one of the Polish plants closest to my heart, the Komuna plant, there exists a total lack of enthusiasm for working on the second shift. This is tantamount to saying that this modern potential, built by hard-won means, with money that we have to repay, will not be used. Whatever is behind it, it certainly is not in the interests of the workers. Even the greatest bitterness fails to warrant such an attitude.

It is necessary to explain things patiently and calmly. This state of affairs must be changed. The creation of a huge and modern potential is a great achievement of the seventies. Our weakness is the fact that it is not functioning and that the economy has fallen out of tune. Therefore, let us everywhere be concerned with making use of the national wealth.

Today I, together with Comrades Jagielski and Fiszbach and other comrades, visited the Komuna shipyard. We also paid tribute to navy men who, when the ports were idle, carried out loading and unloading operations to the best of their ability. Soviet and GDR longshoremen loaded and unloaded other goods for our needs and at our request. There were not many conversations, for it was the second shift. While I was there, an elderly person came up to me with tears in his eyes and offered me this advice: Let it never happen again; let what has taken place in Poland be the last time this happens. I do not see for myself a more important role or mission than this. However, this is not a guarantee, whereas the party needs effective guarantees. I fully concur with what has been said here about the necessity for creating guarantees. A discussion about what form they should take is needed. It is necessary to search for these guarantees in strengthening the Marxist-Leninist qualities of our party, in the Leninist principles for the functioning of party organizations at various levels, in enhancing sensitivity to wrongs and injustices.

After all, it is from these ideas that all that is progressive and our party have sprung. I think that systematic guarantees are also needed. We must discuss all this. We will discuss these things before the party congress.

However, we must realize one thing and, having realized it, we must patiently make each citizen of Poland aware of this--an integral part of these guarantees is work and the rhythm of normal working.

If we do not achieve this there is no system that would guarantee anything for us, because no one will keep us. No one can implement the agreements, the important agreements, that have been signed in connection with the strikes other than the workers.

That is why all this is so very important. This is an imperative element for the guarantee.

It is also very important that in solving our troubles our allies will be with us.

On Saturday, I had a very long and cordial talk with Comrade Brezhnev. Comrade Brezhnev stressed that we may be sure that the Soviet Union and the CPSU will give our leadership and Poland support to help us out of the troubles.

In this connection, a delegation led by Comrade Jagielski is leaving for Moscow. We are sure of this help.

There already have been decisions by the GDR to help us improve supplies for the market. We are also counting on other countries.

We think that the countries of the West, too, should be interested in socialist Poland being a country of internal calm. Then it will become an active factor in the processes of detente and international cooperation--cooperation also with the countries of the West. We are interested in this.

Comrades, things are tough for us. We need a great deal of willpower, and faith that nobody will replace us, replace the party in mapping out the route leading out of these troubles and out of this situation. This is not the time for lofty words. But it was us, right from the very first, who stood as the party in the lead of a historical process, the first act of which consisted of freedom, when at last Poland ceased to belong to the squires and landowners and became a Poland or workers and peasants--a people's republic.

We can be proud of the way our country was raised from ruins and backwardness--this great advancement of our nation. We need not have any complexes as a nation as regards its education and standard of culture. This is of utmost importance. This also constitutes a potential. I firmly believe that we will once more succeed in bringing our country to the path of successful development.

If I did not have this faith I could not regard myself as a communist. [applause]

We must shape the characteristics of the leading party and state personnel in such a way. We must pay attention not only to strong heads and good voices but also to sensitive hearing. This hearing was always needed by men at the top and it is certainly most needed today when there is time for deep reflection.

Everywhere the conferences are dominated by an atmosphere of great bitterness. The same applies to the entire party. Some are rendered helpless by this bitterness. In others it releases a passion for action

Today, above all, we need the latter attitude. But we must recognize this feeling as a symptom of the profound disinterestedness of our comrades.

The first question which members of the party ask themselves, and which we ourselves must ask--everyone, right up to the highest peak--the question which is being asked by millions of citizens, the first question that is being asked is this: Why did all this happen in Poland? After 36 years of socialist construction, after all the tremendous achievements in the sphere of our economy and after other things which transformed our country?

This is being asked by educated and cultured people. Is not socialism a socioeconomic system? Is not socialism a system of ownership as well as a state of national awareness?

The position of our party, shaped by history, is recognized by millions. Thus the question, Why did all this happen? must sound all the more dramatic. Why did the longest and most massive wave of strikes in the history of People's Poland roll across the country? After all the changes we have experienced especially after the most dramatic--the December change. [sentence as heard]

The strikes spread through all the voivodships, without exception. The situation was assuming a very dangerous shape.

There was full justification for the statement at the Central Committee session that our country may face a national catastrophe.

What are the causes of this state of affairs?

It is true that in Poland socialism not only has supporters, it has firm enemies. There are also those who are acting in an organized way--this has been spoken of here. That is true; these are facts. Imperialist subversion worked in that direction, especially Radio Free Europe. That is also true. We have proof and facts in this respect.

Thus, the evaluation was not easy, but I am convinced that after the discussions we arrived at the right evaluation. The Politburo and the Central Committee decided that these strikes had the character of a mass worker's protest, and that they were not aimed against socialism, but against the distortion of its principles; not against people's rule, but against the wrong methods of ruling and management; not against socialist principles of management, but against the violations of economic laws.

Thus the choice of the means to cope with the troubles was closely linked with the evaluation of causes. We decided that the only solution, the only method to solve social conflicts of this type is the method of agreements and of talks and dialogue--that the only method is political means.

Means of a political nature are the only method. The entire party asks itself the question of how to get out of our situation, what are the ways to get out of this extraordinarily difficult and politically difficult situation? What are the ways to get out of this extremely difficult economic situation? If we fail to give a correct and indepth answer to this question, nothing will protect us from new even more dangerous turns--turns which have incalculable consequences. This is the reality. This is the responsibility that rests upon the party Central Committee first and foremost.

There is much that is bad in our society: bad qualities, vices. Much has to be changed here. We should start tackling this task with all the passion at our disposal. However, today it cannot be overemphasized that what is a thousand times more important is that which has to be changed within ourselves, how the authorities must change, how the methods with which the party exercises its leading role must change. This is the fundamental topic for discussion. The attitude to people--it is a fact which has also been stressed in the discussion here--is a big problem.

We have repeatedly spoken of shaping socialist relations among people. But it transpires that it has been one of the causes of the miners' protest. Good pay will not suffice, nor even orders. Nothing will replace the feeling that a human being, a citizen of our country feels fully respected so that he feels that his dignity as a citizen of the socialist state is being honored.

We face questions about our party, asked in the party organization. Here and there one can hear demands about the vetting of party members. It is not a simple thing to adopt a key to this vetting if it were to bear a mass character. It seems that such a key, such a criterion, could not be the participation of party members in strikes or against strikes because it was not exceptional participation. I think we would err if we named those who participated in strikes as being the people who represent an antiparty attitude. I say, despite various difficulties, that we have full grounds to recognize that we have a magnificent party. When our policy is understood, it shows a huge mobilizing force and is capable of exercising the leading role in our society. There is no way out other than to count on the party.

The causes of our difficulties are complex, mainly centered in the work of the central organs of our party and state. But the exit from the situation must be linked with the need to activize the whole party. Such is the logic of our situation and of the conclusions drawn.

That is why there exists the need for every party member to become aware of the nature of these difficulties, to accept orientation leading to agreements, and at the same time to do everything that would improve our situation, especially as regards current needs, everything that would ensure the rhythm of normal work.

If we do not achieve this, we will be unable to implement the agreements which have been signed--I have in mind the social part of the agreements. Thus the great importance of this matter.

In this case, we cannot do anything through prohibitions. We must convince them that this is the national necessity, the national need. It is with this that we must go among the people. We must with great thoroughness, calm and also firmness look at the question of trade unions. This was the subject of a very lively and active discussion at our meeting. Comrade Andrzej Zabinski spoke here about this.

What is our attitude to what is happening, to what is beginning to take place in the trade union movement?

First, we stand on the basis of the unity of the entire trade union movement. We are convinced that the unity of the trade union movement constitutes a great achievement for workers. We will favor unity and ensure the unity of the trade union movement. But it is a fact that on the order of the day there is the problem of the establishment of new trade unions, which means a split in the trade union movement.

So why did we agree to this--both in the agreements signed, as well as at the session of the Central Committee, where this problem was examined?

This was determined by two factors. One factor was that such a solution was supported by a large part of the working class, of the striking work forces. This could not be disregarded. This demand emerged against the backdrop of a lack of confidence in the fact that our trade unions could become different from what they were. The work forces felt that there was a need to establish effective guarantees so that what caused the strikes will not be repeated in mines and other enterprises. That is why this slogan is so resounding and popular. It is not because it was launched by the enemy. The enemy has been launching them for years. He launched other slogans as well. Something authentic must have emerged among the work forces themselves. It was impossible not to take this into consideration. That was one factor.

The other factor is that the organizers, the people who introduced this demand cut themselves off firmly from all antisocialist slogans and that they declared the socialist nature of that organization. This is stressed in the agreements. You have read it and I do not want to repeat what this means.

What is to be done in such a situation? We consider that the substance of our attitude to the new trade unions cannot be struggle. On the other hand, we will not lack firmness in the struggle against those who would try to deform that organization in an antisocialist direction, to lead it to positions contrary not only to the declarations but also to the interests of the working class itself. Then there would be a struggle, not against the unions, but against those who would try to lead them astray on such a course.

But today the most urgent objective before us, before all party organizations, before the trade union activists, and before central boards and the voivodship trade union council is the need to start with great impetus the work on the renewal of the trade union movement, to turn it, on the one hand, into a partner of the administration and, on the other, into an active champion and defender of the workers' interests and rights.

The party should be concerned with making the trade unions more militant in the defense of the workers' interests. Then there will be no such accumulation of conflicts as is the case today. In our party causes also can be found for such a poor functioning of the trade unions.

This applies at the top, at this level, and among the aktivists of trade unions, too. This is one of the very important and very fundamental subjects of our work.

Economy must become the subject of party mobilization. We have here a very complex situation, one that is exceptionally difficult. We are facing the great problem of restoring the balance of the national economy which was upset--an upset which despite the great potential caused the rate of increase in the national income in Poland to stagnate. Last year, for the first time in the history of People's Poland, we experienced a reduction in the national income.

We are facing great burdens of payments, but this is no subject for discussion because it does not depend on us alone. Under such conditions, what should be the sources for the fulfillment of these obligations--under conditions of economic stagnation, which we have had and which we have now? only the living conditions of the people. [passage as heard]

Is this possible? It is not possible. We will not solve this problem through the commissioning of several factories producing high-quality paper to use as payments under the agreements which we have signed. Where, then, is the key to our situation?

We must harmonize our national economy. This can be done primarily through the development of the sectors which have slowed down and which are slowing down the better working sectors. We cannot maintain the concept of management through the stagnation method, the method of economic stagnation. In that way we would never be able to solve any problem.

But how will we do it? This is not a simple problem. To do this, we must employ the wisest heads in our nation, in our science and among the practical workers. What should be done to make our economy advance again? Increase the national income because then the living conditions would improve. Then we would be able to cope with the horrible burden of loans which hangs over Poland.

We will have to rethink our whole management and planning system--everything that is subject to general criticisms. What will the main direction be; what should the main direction of changes be?

This should be centered on the creation of the widest possible sphere for initiative, and on the utilization of the mental potential of those who govern, so that they should become not mere executors, but men who manage creatively instead of merely carrying out instructions. That means that they have at their disposal a definite degree of independence, something which has been greatly reduced in the last few years.

We will have recourse here to men of learning, to practical workers. In this matter we also need a movement of our whole party. My contacts with the Katowice party organization are scant. I attended only some plenary sessions of the voivodship committee some years ago in a coal mine underground, in the foundries of (Cedler) and Batory and in two hospitals. It is not enough to say that I know the Katowice Voivodship. I know that it is not possible to be a good party secretary, in fact it is impossible to be a secretary, if you do not understand Silesia and the basin. More, without this it is impossible to be an activist in a central echelon.

That is why I would like to learn about problems affecting Katowice Voivodship and also to find out more about its specific nature and its possibilities, and to be able to understand the men who work harder than anybody--miners and foundry workers.

We will be very sensitive. We will care much for justice as regards all voivodships. There is one only one country. Everyone demands this. But I am convinced that everyone in Poland should realize that here in Silesia, in the basin, mightiest sources of the power and prosperity of the whole country are located.

For us it is of the utmost importance that these sources always be abundant, infallible and pure. In this rests a great responsibility on your part. This include honors but also responsibility for the exploitation of these vast resources. Here we have our greatest treasure--coal. Here things must be all right. We will create conditions conducive to this, conditions of work and education for the community of the voivodship, a community of men of hardest labor.

In this, comrades, I see my part, my duty toward you. I believe that once more the Katowice party organization will be referred to as the leading organization in Poland, not only because it operates alongside men who are in charge of such huge resources, also because it operates effectively, occupies a high position and enjoys universal trust. [applause]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DOBROSIELSKI INTERVIEWED

LD111108 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Peter Snow interview with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski in Warsaw; date not given; carried on the "Newsnight" program; Dobrosielski answers in English--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Today, the Polish deputy prime minister, Jagielski, is in Moscow. He is the man who negotiated the settlements with the Gdansk shipworkers and he will no doubt be facing some tough questioning there from the Russians on the concessions he made. Back here in Poland the credibility of those concessions is still being challenged by groups of workers all over the country.

The crisis here simply refuses to die, and the party leader, Mr Kania, has warned, as he put it, if we fail to restore the normal rhythm of working we shall not be able to fulfill the social part of promises given to workers. Well, here with me is Marian Dobrosielski, deputy foreign minister of Poland.

Minister, is Mr Kania saying that he now may have to call the whole thing off?

[Answer] No, absolutely no. I think that he has stated it on an official meeting of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee. He has stated several times in Gdansk, Katowice, and the leadership is absolutely pledged to fulfill all the obligations. But of course you can fulfill them when you have from what, and we do hope very much, that the workers understand if, and that of course there is one side of the problem to ask for different kinds of improvements, but the other is to produce things from which to be able to fulfill the promise.

[Question] But are you going to claw back, to slowly edge back those concessions you've made over the next few months.

[Answer] No. I think that even if people would like to, it would not be possible. I think this was a long, hard and tough negotiation where both sides behaved reasonably. It was compromise and I think both sides will look to it that things which were agreed upon will be fulfilled. I think, and Mr Kania has said it, and I think this is the feeling of the whole society, of the people in the party, in the government, in all different organizations, that we have to install mechanisms of guarantees of control, and this everybody is willing to do. I do not think that it was a much too serious a negotiation and a much too serious operation and I think that all the allegations that the government or the party would like to draw back are simple insinuations.

[Question] Now your colleague Mr Jagielski is in Moscow talking to the Russians, do you think the Russians are going to let you make these concessions which are surely very very fundamental, more radical than any made in Eastern Europe perhaps since the last war.

[Answer] Well, I think again there is misunderstanding. The Soviet Union was of course concerned with the development of the situation in Poland, but it looked with confidence, it was sure that we will be able to solve our problems by ourselves, which was done. I would not say that we have solved them at the beginning but I think the biggest moment of crisis we have behind us and this was very clearly stated, and many times, and we know it for that it was considered as being an internally Polish affair, and that it should be solved by ourselves.

[Question] But the Russians made some very hostile remarks about what you call this internal Polish affair. Subsequently they said other things didn't they, they talked about a so-called liberalization process as if to say it shouldn't or wasn't really a liberalization.

[Answer] No, I think that these were not official statements by the government.

[Question] But this was TASS, the Soviet news agency.

[Answer] Yes, but then you have to discern between different things. This I would like to stress, that we look at this what happened in Poland, that this was an expression, an authentic expression of the dissatisfaction of the workers, of other strata of the society with the mismanagement, with different big mistakes in our economic policy and other fields, but it was....

[Question] For which you and your colleagues take responsibility?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Isn't one of the problems, if you will forgive my saying so, the fact that you are still there, talking to workers and others tonight. Should there be a complete change at the top? There has been of course fundamental change, but aren't many workers saying oh it is just a reshuffle, the same old faces coming back.

[Answer] No, no, I don't think so that the workers are really looking very strongly at personalities. They of course want to have credible leaders, they have never questioned the leading role of the party, and they look at the policies and I think there is no break in, we do n t say, and I think it would be foolish, that is was a breakdown of everything what has happened in Poland until now. We think, and I think every worker will be pround of its fatherland, that there were during those 36 years of socialism in Poland very big achievements and very big mistakes.

[Question] Do you think there was a danger or do you think there could still be a danger of the Soviets using military intervention to stop this.

[Answer] No, it is absolutely impossible, it was....

[Question] Why is it impossible, it happened in Czechoslovakia.

[Answer] Oh you can't compare the situation which happened in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and what happened in Poland now. I repeat it was a genuine, authentic movement not directed against the foundations of socialism, not directed against the leading role of the party, not directed against our alliances--if you wish against the Soviet Union--it was a movement which expressed a wish to improve, to have a better socialism and that is all.

Of course, during such moments there are, both internally and externally, forces who would like to play their games and I will not say that everybody--even it's true that among the strikers in Gdansk the overwhelming majority, people who wanted what I just said before--but then there were also some people who don't like socialism and...

[Question] But some of your colleagues referred to possible Soviet intervention by by saying there could be incalculable consequences to Poland's stability if that stability is upset, meaning presumably Russian intervention?

[Answer] No, no. I don't think that this was meant. It was implied in many articles and pronouncements in the press, but I think... First of all I would like to say it with full authority that it was never such a possibility, was never contemplated.

[Question] What would happen if the Russians did come into Poland? Would some of the Poles resist?

[Answer] It is an absolutely abstract question. I am a realist and I have enough real problems now in Poland which I would like to deal with, so I would not like to engage in...

[Question] Now I will try putting the question to you again. I mean, I accept that if you like, to completely misjudge the situation and to believe it were like Czechoslovakia in 1968 and were to come in here with their tanks, would the Poles resist?

[Answer] I would have to say this: First, I think that I repeat what the Soviet Government and the party leadership has stated--that they have confidence that we'll solve our problems ourselves and that there was not the slightest intention to intervene.

Secondly, I think that it is a very good thing that the overwhelming majority of governments, both East and West, has refrained from any kind of interference in our affairs, and I think it was the right thing to do. And I think that we have shown if there is no interference from any part, that the people can solve by itself its own problems through political means. And it was clear both for people in Poland and for the Soviet Union and, I think for everybody else, that we were and are determined to solve the problems absolutely and only through political means, through negotiations, through discussions, through compromise.

[Question] One final question. How profound is the change that has taken place here?

[Answer] I think that the change is very profound. I think that Poland will not again be the same. It is impossible to return to a situation which existed before July this year and I think that the Poles have shown enough responsibility, consciousness, awareness of how to solve their internal problems, their responsibility toward their allies, toward the general international situation in Europe. And I think that what we proclaim in our foreign policy, that we think that all the problems, as difficult as they might be, can and have to be solved only through negotiations, through political means, through dialogue. We have these principles we have used in solving our internal problems and I think that both our internal and foreign policy from now on will be even more credible.

[Question] Mr Dobrosielski, thank you very much indeed.

[Answer] Thank you very much, Mr Snow.

RAKOWSKI ASKED ABOUT POSSIBLE PARTY PURGE

DW111234 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1945 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts from Peter Ruge Interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chief editor of the Warsaw weekly POLITIKA and member of the PZPR Central Committee, in Warsaw; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The new leadership wishes to regain the confidence of the people. Nevertheless, strikes continue.

[Answer] Yes but these are mostly local affairs. The workers go on strike because often they are dissatisfied with conditions in this or that factory. Some of them also want to place themselves in line with the strikers of Gdansk and Szczecin. I believe that we are over the worst of the strikes. They are petering out.

[Question] Would you be inclined to say that the government, the new leadership, is now gaining confidence?

[Answer] Yes, of course. This is a very difficult process, and in the past 2 weeks and during the past several days we have discussed the loss of confidence quite often. Still, I believe that the people have passed the height of nervousness and are now much calmer. They are thinking about other things or the economic situation, or what will happen in the next few months. Feelings are a bit calmer now.

[Question] The new leadership has announced a special party congress. Do purges among the cadres loom ahead?

[Answer] Purge is not the best word to chose, and I am reluctant to use it. Naturally, it is quite clear that everything that transpired in Poland during the past few weeks was nearly a revolution for many cadres. Or I might say it was an upheaval. Practice will tell whether those who failed to anticipate these events or to whom they were something unusual will find their way to a new policy and to new methods and whether they can adapt. If not, such people must, of course, leave their positions.

FIRST SESSION OF MIXED COMMISSION HELD IN SZCZECIN

LD111640 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Szczecin--The first session of the mixed commission set up by the chairman of the Council of Ministers took place in Szczecin yesterday. The task of the comission is to supervise the implementation of the joint accords reached by the government commission in Szczecin with the Interfactory Strike Committee in the Szczecin shipyard. K. Baroikowski is the chairman of the commission. Information was presented concerning the talks underway in Szczecin workplaces between the representatives of the government commission, the various ministries and representatives of the workforces. It has been reported that agreements on the method and deadlines for the implementation of the workers' demands have already been reached in a number of workplaces; the final protocols have also been signed. This pertains in particular to enterprises subordinate to the ministries of chemical industry, light industry, engineering industry as well as maritime and municipal economy. Partial agreements have already been reached in a number of other enterprises where talks are still underway.

REPORTS ON VARIOUS VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONFERENCES

Koszalin, Tarnow Meetings

LD111500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Conferences of voivodship party aktivs are being held in Koszalin and Tarnow today. The conferences are devoted to assessing the sociopolitical situation in the country as a whole and in certain voivodships. Against this background the party aktivs define the immediate tasks of the PZPR organizations. The conferences are attended, among others, by workers, master craftsmen and foremen as well as secretaries of local and basic party organizations of the party. As at previous conferences held in other voivodship, the discussions of the Koszalin and Tarnow voivodship aktivs are focused on problems of the functioning of the national economy and renewal--both in essence and style--of work of all the links of socialist democracy. Resolutions and demands formulated in recent weeks by working people are being thoroughly analysed. Practical guidelines for the party organizations' work in the immediate future and the most important duties of PZPR members at this time are being drawn from this analysis.

A plenary session of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship Party Committee is being held in Piechowice today. Discussion is devoted to assessing the current sociopolitical situation in this voivodship and party tasks resulting from it.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 11 September adds: "Conferences of voivodship party aktives today took place in Koszalin with the participation of Mieczyslaw Barcikovski, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and in Tarnow, with the participation of Stanislaw Gebala, director of the Department of Trade and Finances of the party Central Committee as well as with Drapich, deputy chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity.

["Just like in the conferences which have already taken place in many other voivodships, here too workers, masters, brigade leaders and secretaries of party departments and basic party organizations are participating in these conferences."

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 11 September adds the following on the Jelenia Gora Voivodship session: "The plenary session, which was chaired by Stanislaw Closek, first secretary of the provincial party committee, analyzed the causes which brought about the justified--as it was emphasized--dissatisfaction among the personnel of industrial enterprises. Workers have put forward a great many demands which should be taken into account during the work on putting the affairs of the country and the party in order. It was pointed out that it is necessary to demand from people at all posts and levels of employment that they should give an honest accounting of the way they carry out their duties and tasks, their lifestyle and their attitude toward the people."]

Koszalin: 'Heated' Debate

LD120732 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 0440 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Koszalin on the air. A conference of the voivodship political activists has taken place. Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo, was present.

I must quite openly confess that never in my life have I attended such a heated debate. After the opening address by the first secretary of the party voivodship committee, Comrade Wladyslaw Kozdra, broadcast at 1700, a heated discussion started in which more than 20 people took the floor. They spoke about all matters that preyed on their minds and about matters which they come across in the party organizations and in contact with entire work forces.

During the meeting an analysis was made of the causes of errors and distortions which brought about a political, social and economic crisis in the country and the voivodship. The speakers referred to a number of resolutions and decisions which have never been implemented, the paralysis of parish and voivodship authorities, indiscriminate obedience in the implementation of unrealistic decisions, work for show [word indistinct] reports which always sounded optimistic regardless of the actual situation.

Some speakers stressed emphatically [word indistinct] of events, the applauding and assurances about readiness, mobilization on the part of represented work forces and organizations, without realizing that these were in fact assurances made exclusively on their own behalf.

Farmers, on the other hand, spoke about inconvenience connected with the shortage of spare parts, means of production, fertilizers and coal, seeds and fodder, while at the same time constant assurances were given that every year agriculture was receiving more and more money. This proved to be a lie.

Farmers of the Koszalin Voivodship can produce more, but up-to-date farming needs a guaranteed supply of means and machines. There are opportunities for an extensive development of Koszalin agriculture.

An important issue widely touched upon in yesterday's debate was the promotion of democracy in interparty life, in vocational and social life. It has been stressed many times that the class, autonomous and self-governing trade unions, the activities of which met with deserved criticism, are embarking on a serious though difficult dialogue with the working class. The debate did not lack polemics, arguments with other speakers, voicing of opposite views on certain matters. However, the meeting was dominated by concern for the shape of the country and the voivodship, for the position and prestige of the party, its members and organizations. This was the common denominator of all speeches despite different points of view on many matters. Although they differed the party members talking yesterday have in fact demonstrated political unity. Reference was made to the need for such unity on many occasions.

Meeting in Walbrazych

LD111004 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A voivodship conference of the party aktiv was held today in Walbrzych. The discussions were attended by, among others, Jerzy Krochmalicki, the first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Walbrzych, Edward Babroszcz, the minister of construction, Tadeusz Ruduolf, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, and Mieczyslaw Gronowski, deputy minister of mining. An assessment was made of the current social and economic situation in Walbrzych Voivodship. The discussion was dominated by economic and social problems.

WROCLAW VOIVODSHIP OFFICE ADOPTS STATEMENT OF 11 SEP TALKS

LD120842 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting was held in the voivodship office in Wroclaw today by the team set up to examine the demands and proposals made by workforces, chaired by Deputy Voivoda Mikolaj Hankiewicz. The meeting was attended by Maria Markiewicz, secretary of the viovodship party committee; secretary of the voivodship Trade Union Council Party Committee; secretary of the voivodship Trade Union Council Zdzislaw Marszalek; and chairman of the founding committee of the independent, self-managing trade unions, Jerzy Piorkowski. Ways for speedy introduction of workers' postulates and the tasks of the Wroclaw voivodship resulting from government decisions were discussed. [passage indistinct]

The statement adopted by representatives of the voivodship trade unions, and by the founding committee of independent, self-managing trade unions was signed. The statement reads: We gathered at a joint meeting on 11 September 1980. We state unanimously, in order to ensure for all workers during the transition period authorized rights in social, living and housing fields and in the availability of workers' holidays, allowances and loans, that they will be treated on equal terms regardless to which union they belong, and the only grounds for obtaining the above benefits will be a just consideration for individual needs of the working people. The above mentioned representatives state unanimously that the order of the moment is that professional duties must be fulfilled by all workers.

NOWY SACZ TRANSPORTATION WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE

LD112107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Two weeks ago the work force of the voivodship transport enterprise in Nowy Sacz put forward a list of its postulates, demands and questions and was given the promise that after 2 weeks it would again meet representatives of the administrative authorities of the viovodship, town and management. Such a meeting did take place yesterday evening. Animated discussion lasted a few hours. There was much justified bitterness because, unfortunately, the workforce had not received answers to a number of issues put forward, affecting earnings, equitable distribution of bonuses and the social and consumer field. Drivers, service personnel and administration of the enterprise felt that their demands had been treated lightly. The association failed to react. The director of Department of the Transport Ministry, visited by a delegation of the viovodship transport enterprise, gave evasive answers. In connection with this, yesterday, at about midnight, a strike was proclaimed at the voivodship transport enterprise in Nowy Sacz.

Workers' services have been set up in order to keep order. The red buses of the enterprise did not operate today in Nowy Sacz and it environs. The strike continues.

Drivers and their associates belonging to the Nowy Sacz internal trade transport enterprise today announced a stoppage at work, lasting a few hours. One of the conditions for the resumption of work is the immediate dismissal of the deputy director of this enterprise.

Meetings and discussions took place at other workplaces of Nowy Sacz voivodship.

It seems that administrations of enterprises and also the local administration ought to react faster to the postulates of the working people. Matters which at first sight seem simple, which can somehow be dealt with ad hoc in and by the workplace concerned, give rise to most bitterness. Sluggishness in solving such matters gives rise to additional tensions, and unnecessarily so.

CARGO SITUATION IN GDANSK, GDYNIA REPORTED

LD111356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Summary] Work on the coast is hampered by bad weather today. There are 42 ships in Gdynia harbor and roadstead today; cargo is being unloaded on 32 of them. There are 321,000 tons of cargo waiting to be off-loaded but because of rain, such cargo as fodder and cereals can not be moved. Two liners arrived in Gdynia today: They are the Stefan Batory and the Greek liner Americalis.

There are 30 ships in Gdansk; 27 of them are being loaded or unloaded. Yesterday and last night 72,000 tons of cargo were handled there.

Backlogs Cleared

LD120425 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The backlogs and piled up cargo in the Gdansk and Gdynia ports have now been fully cleared. In port railway junctions and at their auxilitary facilities the situation is also back to normal. Only the container base in the port of Gdynia is overflowing. More than 1,800 containers have accumulated there while capacity is only 1,200.

NEWSPAPERS CARRY 5 SEP SEJM SESSION SPEECHES

Zabinski on Deputies' Position

AU111510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Sep 80 p 4

[Text of speech by Andrzej Zabinski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, made in the name of the PZPR Deputies' Club at the 5 September session of the Sejm in Warsaw]

[Text] Citizen Marshal, Honorable House:

Citizen deputies, I stand before you to present the position of the PZPR Deputies' Club on the events that are now so deeply agitating the conscience and minds of the Polish people.

As the leading force of the state, our party shares responsibility for our fatherland today and tomorrow. In the name of this responsibility for Poland's destiny--responsibility that we share with you members of the ZSL and the Democratic Party and with the Catholic and nonparty deputies--we are all continuing to do our work under the pressure of the events to which it is necessary to respond immediately. It is also necessary to find solutions and to prevent a situation in which events could cause consequences whose results would be incalculable insofar as our fatherland is concerned.

We are now facing the social phenomena that have come to the surface with a force on a scale unprecedented in our postwar history. I have in mind above all the wave of strikes. The workers class, which was, is and will be the chief creator and defender of Poland's socialist shape, has reminded us sharply and in anger that many human problems have been lost in our activities in favor of the general indicators of development, that our duty to meet the working people's elementary needs has been neglected and that we have given little heed to its voice and views.

The erroneous policy of information, the excessively detailed classification of information and the local and departmental ambitions to obtain favorable evaluations at any price--evaluations such as "everything is perfect in my section"--have been responsible for deadly self-complacency and for progressive disorientation. We are now paying a high price for that style of work and for ignoring the realities that contradicted the falsified indexes and the optimistic reports.

Need for Honest Analyses

We must honestly analyze our errors and we must tell ourselves and all our people why and where the correct program for Poland's development, as outlined by the sixth party congress and constructed under the leadership of Comrade Edward Gierek, has been distorted and mangled during its implementation. We must tell them how it was possible that, in spite of such considerable fundamental achievements, the national economy began to falter and that it was impossible to fully exploit our production potential and to achieve the social goals of development. The party has begun this evaluation, which will be examined even more deeply by the sixth party plenum. With your help, citizen deputies, we want to continue this evaluation by carefully listening to your views today.

It is important for us to be able to honestly examine and single out objective factors--over which we have no control--from the factors that constitute our guilt and our failure to have performed better than we have. In this analysis the party will pay attention to the personal responsibility of the people for the sectors of work entrusted to them. In doing this we will unfailingly observe the principle that, although responsibility stretches over large areas, "the higher the post the greater the responsibility for it." We realize the present difficult situation of many people at various levels of management in rural parishes and enterprises who have been restricted in their activities by the excessive centralization of the management and guidance system. I mention this because we know that the absolute majority of these people working in Poland are competent and honest, enjoy the trust of their communities and are able to lead their work forces and communities to the political and economic battle we need so urgently.

In a Climate of Responsibility and Prudence

Citizen deputies, there is no doubt that we all agree that in such a difficult period as this the Sejm's historic duty is to appeal for prudence. Let us discuss Poland and whatever is good and bad in it, in an atmosphere of calm. As has often happened in our history, let us demonstrate consciousness, maturity and state instinct. Let us bear in mind that Poland--its values, imperfections, imposing achievements and liabilities--now needs above all internal balance and the necessary time to solve its urgent problems. It needs wise and persevering work from all its citizens.

Appealing for this kind of work in this honorable house, I am aware that the force of sterile appeals for effective work that have been made only too often have weakened. Nevertheless, there are truths which must be repeated. We will give you an honest account of whatever is taking place in the country, bearing in mind, however, that it is our own country whose stability and internal peace are our joint asset which we must always safeguard.

The talks between the government commissions and the representatives of the striking work forces ended in agreements to settle a number of problems locally and countrywide. These agreements are a victory of commonsense over emotions, of the spirit of concord over confrontation. Our talks were tough and sharp, but we approached with dignity and mutual respect the many complicated problems from various viewpoints. Understanding of and respect for the overriding cause--the cause called Poland--were victorious. The Poland called socialist Poland is the same for all Poles. It keeps its promises, is loyal to its international alliances and is a crucial factor in European stability and peace. The talks with all the work forces, including those that did not strike, were held in a similar atmosphere.

Let us discuss Poland and its good and bad qualities in an atmosphere of calm and work. This is enormously important, especially now when we have to declare most resolutely that our economy will not be improved overnight. Putting the economy in good order will take longer than it takes to throw it out of balance. All of us here and the citizens at large must accept this better truth. The party takes the view that the obligations accepted by the government in its talks with representatives of the work forces must be fully implemented.

I want the citizen deputies to note that many demands listed in the agreements [with workers] are identical with the demands put forward during the precongress discussion in the party and with the resolutions of the eighth party congress. Such demands also were submitted in the Sejm and in the Sejm committees. We should draw conclusions from the fact concerning consistent democratization of internal party life and correct functioning of representational institutes and all social organizations. This is one of the main guarantees of correct development and of the rightness of social policy. This guarantee will be a crucial factor in moral renewal as an important instrument of the struggle against violations of the norms of ethics.

The government agreements with the interfactory strike committees are something of a social contract that is binding on the two sides. That is why they should strive to ensure the necessary conditions to implement that contract, to create an atmosphere of calm and undisturbed work and to strengthen good order. We must jointly prevent attempts to disturb the normal rhythm of the economy and social life and, in particular, to prevent the proliferation of unrealistic demands that are against the interests of the workers class and the state.

We have to state with utmost determination--we are saying it with full responsibility --that what has been possible to settle has been settled and that--to tell the complete truth--together we will have to make very strenuous efforts to meet all the obligations in question. That all the people of goodwill should oppose the large-scale escalation of demands is an issue of crucial importance--an issue of our credibility insofar as the country's economic and social balance is concerned.

Also, let us always remember that the antisocialist forces, which aim their blows directly at Poland and at its international position, security and reason for being, want to fasten themselves onto our problems.

Program for Solving Most Urgent Problems

Honorable house, the PZPR Deputies' Club positively assesses the specific measures presented by acting Premier Comrade Jozef Pinkowski for the immediate future. It is natural that the government is unable to urgently propose a full program for curing the country's economic and social life. That is why it rightly focused its attention on the most urgent issues and formulated measures concerning wage increases, including increases in the lowest wages; the adjustment of family allowances; increases in all kinds of pensions; work free Saturdays; research into living costs; control over retail prices; and other most urgent issues resulting from the agreements with the work forces.

All 35 years of People's Poland prove that efforts to ensure normal market supplies of goods to meet the working people's most elementary needs have been the key issue of social policy and are now the most important issue. The implementation of wage demands makes it necessary to take a new look at the marketing of goods and services, which is no doubt the most difficult sector of the activities of the government and the economic administration. The question now is: What is to be done to increase the production of the industrial and agricultural goods in demand?

Our economy needs good order on a larger scale. It needs better organization and more effective management and guidance. We need more solutions that are specific. Excessive centralization has robbed many experts with great potential of their initiative. The utilization of the qualifications of our cadres and a more effective exploitation of the knowledge and skills of our people are, among other issues, an issue of renewing the psychological climate at various levels of economic performance.

The proposed government measures in this regard are correct, although no doubt they show that the potential of our economy is limited. The point at issue is to rapidly coordinate these measures so that the working people can implement them through work.

Modern Industry, Modern Agriculture

Honorable house, as I have said, normalizing the food market situation is an extremely difficult, but surely most important task.

Neglect of farm development is the main reason for the weakness of our food economy. Agricultural expenditures were continuously curbed instead of increased or were diverted to other purposes. The poverty of agricultural supplies such as the means of production, materials and fuels is also astonishing. None of the previous plans for agricultural supplies has been implemented. We must return to the resolutions of the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum to eliminate the erroneous concepts and practices in approaching agriculture's development needs and in denying its needs. It must be stated that there can be no modern agriculture without a modern industry.

Let us be frank about this issue: The development of agriculture and improvement in the food supply for the nation require large investment funds, machines, materials, mineral fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and the means of production. We take the view that all the sectors of the national economy should knowingly give up some of their funds in favor of agriculture and the farm-food industry. We also take the view that we must not limit ourselves to mere appeals, but be tough and ruthless in demanding that they be met. We must also see that such funds are wisely distributed and used. We are for a just distribution of these funds among all groups of farms--that is, socialized and individual farms. This distribution must go hand in hand with the requirement that the highest possible production results should be obtained at the lowest cost. Farmers, too, should take a critical view of how they fulfill their duties and how they use the means of production they have. As we know from history, they should fully exert their patriotism and commitment in resuscitating all the available reserves in order to increase farm production.

In keeping with the demands and programs that were formulated previously, we must breathe life into small cooperative and artisan production, because we must restore independence and self-governing rights to cooperative and artisan organizations. The government-sponsored measures in these spheres have the support of the PZPR Deputies' Club. Those measures will be enriched with new initiatives, but control over their implementation must become one of the main tasks of the Sejm.

Honorable Sejm, the agreements in question also contain model decisions. This is so primarily in the case of the structure of trade unionism--of the principles of its organization and performance. Our party is for a radical renewal of trade unionism, and the process has already begun. The decisive say on this issue belongs to the workers, to all working people. [paragraph continues]

We are for a democratic procedure by which trade unionism is renewed. We are for such decisions made by each worker and each enterprise with regard to trade union membership as are not imposed by anyone--as are simply made individually. At the same time, we want respect for the rich traditions of Polish trade unionism and for the many, many thousands of trade union functionaries. We are for a socialist content of trade union activities and for the ideological unity of trade unionism. We are for strong trade unions, ones that do their work in accordance with the principles of self-government and are able to effectively safeguard the interests of the working masses.

Loyal to International Alliances

Honorable house, in the past few weeks the attention of the world public has been fixed on Poland. We have heard the voices of friends and of more or less friendly observers who have been deeply disturbed by the possible consequences that an unfavorable development of the Polish situation might have on the international climate.

All that has made us, the workers class and the entire nation realize the correctness of the fundamental principles on which the peaceful foreign policy of People's Poland is based and the correctness and justification of our unshakable alliances, especially our alliance with the Soviet Union. We all have realized the indestructible ties between the Polish people's national interests and socialism. Poland will never allow anyone to push it off this road. The duty of every Pole and the guarantee of our authority is to strengthen our state.

Citizen Marshal, Honorable House: The aim of our party is to turn the shock we have experienced into an incentive to overcome our difficult economic situation and into a source of profound reflections and crystal clear tenets of a constructive program in all spheres of social life. We expect that the government will place this in the focus of its tasks. The PZPR Deputies' Club will fully support the government's efforts.

Malcuzynski on Media

AUJ11450 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 6-7 Sep 80 p 5

[Report on speech by nonparty Karol Malcuzynski during the 5 September debate in the Polish Sejm in Warsaw]

[Text] In his speech Karol Malcuzynski discussed the performance of propaganda and information. In our political system the press and propaganda are some of the basic channels of the nation-government dialogue.

This channel should play the role of a genuine barometer of public opinion--a barometer that the nation and the government need. The Sejm, self-governing social organizations and elected local bodies should serve as such barometers, automatically built into our system. That is why we must not go short of the discussions about the role and tasks of the press, about the privileges and duties of the journalists and about the legal and socially controlled powers of censorship and the limits of these powers.

Karol Malcuzynski said that the Polish mass media had functioned increasingly poorly for years and that the concept and practice of guiding them had been erroneous.

Whereas in the first half of the seventies the "propaganda of success" was justified, the one conceived primitively and importunately and carried out in the second half began to act as a brake on discussions and reflections about the economic and social costs of the stormy development. In 1976-80 it has become nonsense which has increasingly irritated people because of a glaring conflict with the facts, the feelings of the public and with social moods.

The old truth has not been understood, K. Malcuzynski stressed, that excessive harping on slogans and excessive publicizing of persons makes the slogans and the persons repulsive, not popular.

Karol Malcuzynski cited concrete examples of abortive propaganda ideas such as the rapid program Studio One which has now been terminated by the new radio and television management.

That propaganda was reinforced, K. Malcuzynski pointed out, by the censor's militancy and activities that continued to expand from year to year. He stressed that no responsible Pole in his senses would today ask for the complete abolition of censorship. However, it is necessary to legally define the range of its functions and powers, the criteria by which it evaluates what is to be published and the procedures with the help of which an appeal can be made against the decision of the censor. This issue is important if we want to restore the nation's trust. The Polish nation is a mature nation and has the right to honest and all-embracing information about what is happening in its own country and in the world. Polish journalists must also have the right to practice their professions and to discharge their civic duties. K. Malcuzynski also stressed the need for honest information about the Sejm's performance.

In conclusion K. Malcuzynski praised Vice Premiers Jagielski and Barcikowski and the other members of the government commissions for the perseverance, dignity and common sense with which they had conducted the unprecedented negotiatons with the striking work forces. He also praised the Polish workers class and the workers' marshals in the striking enterprises for maintaining exemplary discipline and showing a sense of responsibility for the social property in their charge and for the country's fate.

'EXPERT' ADVISER TO STRIKERS INTERVIEWED BY BRUSSELS PAPER

LD111019 Brussels LE SOIR in French 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Claude de Groulart interview with dissident Polish sociologist Janek Strzelecki in Warsaw 7 September: "Our Young People Have Said: Enough is Enough, Keep Your Word"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 7 Sep--Janek Strzelecki was one of the experts summoned to the rescue by the Gdansk workers when negotiations with the government envoys opened. He did not tell me anything about those negotiations because he did not take part in them. He role was to advise Walesa and his friends and to formulate their demands behind the scenes. All that he said about the negotiations was: "They tried to divide us first with the Pyka commission and then to intimidate us with the first team which came with Jagielski and which was composed of notorious bastards who vanished shortly afterwards."

No. What Strzelecki wanted to talk to me about was those amazing young workers on the Baltic coast. It was principally to see and talk with these young workers that he agreed to play this dangerous role of expert. He is still dazzled by it, like a believer who has had a revelation. "There were in fact two strikes," he explained. "One was to some extent banal and limited. Its aim was to obtain wage increases and the reinstatement of Anna Walentynowicz, who became a leading figure in the movement. When the second wave broke out it was not longer just workers who were making demands but citizens demanding their rightful place; men, adults, but very young, who were demanding that they no longer be treated like children and fed simplistic slogans and half-truths. [paragraph continues]

I was astounded by the extent of their knowledge and their open attitutde toward the outside world. Thanks to their contact with foreigners, notably sailors, they knew everything about trade unions abroad. Gdansk is not a port for nothing--it is Poland's lookout post and the wind of history swept into it quite naturally."

Generation Phenomenon

[Question] So you understood each other easily?

[Answer] Our understanding was instinctive and intuitive; they made us see what their aspirations were without resorting to theories or high-flown phrases. Their problem was that they knew very well what they wanted but not really how to demand it. They mobilized for battle admirably but were less sure about how to conclude a peace settlement.

[Question] How do you explain this maturity which astonished you?

[Answer] By a generation phenomenon; the first generation had won power and the second built the system. It was aware of its faults and mistakes made but continued to believe that economic progress would eventually lead it to real socialism. The third generation, born into the system, suddenly stood up and said: Enough. Simply that. It demanded that the system finally keep its word. In a way it refused to take refuge in extenuating circumstances.

[Question] How do you compare today's events with those of 1956 and 1970?

[Answer] Unlike their elders, who believed that changing individuals would enable the system to be reformed from within, the third generation aimed to take control of administering the affairs which directly concerned it. It wanted to assume its citizen's role in socialist society--a society in which it had hitherto been deprived of that role.

[Question] So this generation accepted the socialist society?

[Answer] A distinction must be drawn here. The system is made up of the juxtaposition of two realities which the government wants to portray as consubstantial but which the population increasingly feel to be antinomic. The first reality is the sphere of objective rights inherent in the socialist foundations of our society; collective ownership of the means of production, free health care and education and so forth. The second reality is the dictatorial exercise of power by an uncontrolled apparatus. In 1956, as in 1970 and today, the aim was to boost the first sphere at the expense of the second.

"Junior Clergy" in Party

[Question] Is that possible on a lasting basis?

[Answer] Everybody is asking that question. Nobody can answer it with certainty. It is true that here, as in Prague in 1968, there is a silent minority, our Bilaks and Indras who are waiting for the right moment. Everything hinges on whether the government will agree to play the game being proposed to it: to keep its political monopoly in exchange for a number of concessions which society is demanding, in other words to agree to accept some self-imposed limits on its onmipotence. We are all invited to take part in a dangerous exercise; therefore in Gdansk we were forced to persuade the workers to abandon demands which were too radical, such as free parliamentary elections or a complete end to censorship.

[Question] How do you explain the fact that the government gave in so quickly and so completely? In this connection it has been said that the party's grassroots have been detached from the upper echelons of the apparatus.

[Answer] Several factors should be considered. First the serious nature of the economic situation which led the government to conclude that it was only possible to get back on course with cooperation from the whole of society and that it was therefore necessary to make the vital concessions to society. As regards the interior of the party, it is true that in Gdansk, for instance, party members up to and including middle-rank cadres on enterprise committees played an active part in the strike. In simpler terms, I would say that the party is experiencing a division like the one which may have existed between the senior and junior clergy during the French revolution.

[Question] Did this party, which is usually regarded as the instrument of a foreign power, not ultimately behave more patriotically than might have been thought?

[Answer] You must realize that they hate the label "foreign power" which is attached to them and that they do all they can, in the limits of geopolitics, to "naturalize" themselves as much as possible. This is above all true of a catergory of young civil servants who, of course, have reached their positions thanks to their party membership but in addition and above all because of their ability, and for whom the most important thing is to run the country without worrying too much about ideological dogmas. The hatred they have for their image gives rise to hatred for those who have caused it, namely the Russians. In this respect I think the rhetoric used by the nationalistic wing of the dissident movement is simplistic and dangerous since it protrays the government purely and simply as the agent of a foreign power.

[Question] Can we except changes in the party which would facilitate a more harmonious coexistence between the party and society as a whole?

At this point Janek Strzelecki smiled wanly.

[Answer] I believe that our dear party needs a period of convalescence more than anything. I feel a little afraid when I read the manifesto published by a group of communist ideologues who demand that the party should make democratic reforms in the way it is run. If such pressure were victorious it could break a delicate balance and install us in a "Prague spring"-type dilemma. I would prefer to see a system of balance and counterbalance established between party and society.

We parted on that last remark. Night was falling over Warsaw where the rumor of Edward Gierek's heart attack had not yet spread but where the news of the statements made in the morning's extraodinary session at the Sejm was already circulating. That evening the scales were tipped toward the counterweight side.

NATIONAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION BEHIND SCHEDULE

LD120806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] An evaluation made by the Ministry of Construction has revealed that over the past 8 months 36.1 percent of this year's target, which envisaged the commissioning of flats with an overall surface of nearly 9.7 million square meters, has been reached. The building workers in the Warsaw, Katowice and Lodz areas are farthest behind. In those areas, the amounts of work completed is well below the national average.

MILITARY DAILY EXAMINES CURRENT TENSION

AU101519 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Article signed "(BSD)": "With a Sense of Responsibility"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Summary] The present weighty events that are being openly presented by the mass media require profound prudence in thought and conduct. Individual conduct in complicated and difficult situations must be motivated by the ideological, patriotic and moral considerations that are always far from any selfishness.

If we ask ourselves what a citizen of People's Poland had gained since the end of the war, we have to answer that the achievements of socialism have awakened among our working people new opportunities in the fields of education, culture, knowledge, housing, social and health care, and food. The party has drawn up special programs with regard to all these fields, but has not been able to consistently implement them everywhere.

World competition in ideas and work is decided by the dynamics of development and he who is unable to fulfill this condition may be thrown out of the race for good. That is why we must not lose a single day, nay, we must even accelerate working time. No kind of demagogy, which is now rearing its head, can obscure this obvious truth.

A serious attitude and prudence prove that the work we do is the source of positive changes in every field. This is shown by the example of our country and of other countries. Only by toilsome and persevering efforts have nations been able to create the greatest material and spiritual values. Our nation must not be in any way worse than other nations.

"This concerns our activities in all spheres--that is, it concerns the military service, which is becoming increasingly more complicated but increasingly more creative, insofar as direct services for the state and the people are concerned. We can proudly say that the contribution of the Polish People's Armed Forces to Poland's socioeconomic development has always been marked by supreme dedication and has produced great results. Through all this the Polish soldiers have above all demonstrated a noble expression of their unity with the people and of their dedication and loyalty to them.

"Regardless of these achievements for the benefit of the country, our basic soldierly duty consists of efforts to ensure the reliable defense of our fatherland and the right of our nation to live in peace and freedom--a basic human right. We try to fulfill this great duty to the best of our ability under the tough daily soldierly routine, which knows no stoppages. It cannot be otherwise.

"Life in peace is certainly one of our basic national achievements of the past 30 years. These achievements are also guaranteed to Poland by the potential and solidarity of the socialist armies, which are faithful and reliable comrades in arms of the Polish People's Armed Forces. Thanks to its own armed forces and its reliable allies, Poland is able to fully maintain its security and is a crucial factor in peace in Europe and the world. The memory of September [1939] continues to be great because it belongs to the entire nation. Nothing must be lost from the lessons it gave us.

"The moral-political unity of the nation is one of the basic sources of the power of our armed forces. This is why it is no exaggeration to assert that whatever weakens that unity strikes at the country's defense, and our soldiers cannot be indifferent to it. [paragraph continues]

"If the current situation in some regions of our country seems to give rise to anxiety, it is above all because a moment may come when this situation may begin to benefit all those political circles in the world that have been and are against Poland and that have often come out against it in a decidedly hostile manner.

"Unfortunately, it has already been proved that antisocialist elements have tried to penetrate some work forces in the past few weeks. It is also common knowledge that, although they have met with the necessary rebuke on the part of the honest workers aktivs, including those in the strike committees, they have not stopped their activities, which it is impossible to define by any other term than socially destructive--that is, harmful from every viewpoint.

"THE PZPR IS A PARTY OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND BEARS FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STATE AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR STATE ON ACCOUNT OF ITS POLITICAL ROLE IN OUR STATE. THE TASKS NOW FACING THE PARTY CAN BE SOLVED ONLY BY BETTER, WELL ORGANIZED AND MORE EFFECTIVE WORK IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CALM AND PRUDENCE AND COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE TASK OF REPAIR CAN BE IMPLEMENTED. ANY OTHER ACTIVITY THREATENS THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR SOCIAL EXISTENCE AND CALLS FOR COUNTERACTION TO THE EXTENT IT DESERVES.

"THIS IS HOW WE VIEWED MATTERS WHEN WE HAD TO GO TO BATTLE IN ORDER TO WIN FREEDOM AND PEACE. AT THAT TIME NO ONE COUNTED HIS TOILS AND HIS SACRIFICES THAT WERE NECESSARY ON ALL THE FRONTS ON WHICH THE POLES FOUGHT.

"WHAT WE HAVE WON AS A NATION THROUGH GREATEST SACRIFICES--WE HAVE WON FREEDOM AND PEACE--MUST BE PRESERVED AND CONSOLIDATED WITH ALL PATRIOTIC RESPONSIBILITY SO THAT WE CAN MARCH ALL THE MORE BOLDLY AND RAPIDLY TO A BETTER FUTURE."

POLISH EPISCOPATE LISTS RIGHTS DUE TO PEOPLE

AU101043 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 4 Sep 80 p 1

["Communique on the Session of the Polish Episcopate's Main Council"]

[Text] Below is the full text of the communique issued by the session of the Polish Episcopate's Main Council. We reported the session in the A issue of this daily on 29-30-31 August and in the B issue on 1 September.

An extraordinary session of the Polish Episcopate's Main Council was held on 26 August--the day of the Czestochowa holy mother--at the National Shrine of Jasna Gora. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of Poland, chaired the session.

1) Deeply concerned for the good of the nation and the state and for the good of every individual citizen, the Episcopate's Main Council evaluated the current state of the economic, social and political tensions in our country. The reasons for these tensions are complicated and express the discontent, caused by various errors, that has been agitating us for many years. The tensions in question can be effectively defused only in an atmosphere of calm and of internal order.

The Episcopate's Main Council extends its praise both to the striking workers and their committees and to the authorities, because they have prevented any disturbance of public order, which proves their civic and political maturity.

Such a posture up to now gives us the hope that all the disputed problems will be solved as a result of the dialogue between the striking workers' committees and the delegations of the government and political authorities. This is in the interest of the entire nation.

A rapid solution of these problems is an imperative of the moment. This is why the dialogue should be characterized by readiness to find the solutions that both sides are able to accept. The Poles must be able to understand each other and to solve by themselves their own problems in their own home.

The achieved agreements, supported by the necessary guarantees, should end the strikes so that the national economy and social life can again function normally and in peace. The agreements should be honored by the two sides in keeping with the principle of pacta sunt servanda.

2) Within the framework of its pastoral duties, the Episcopate's Main Council draws the entire nation's attention to activities and conduct as inspired by the spirit of the Holy Writ and to the principles of love and social justice that should be observed when claiming and obtaining one's rights. On the other hand, appealing for order, calm and prudence, the council stresses most strongly and reminds everyone that respect for the nation's inalienable rights is the condition for domestic peace. These rights include:

The right to worship God, the right to civic freedoms, including religious freedom and free activities by the church, and the right to genuine and not merely lip-service tolerance of one's convictions.

The right for every family to live in decent conditions and to have access to the public education and upbringing that satisfy its conviction.

The right to truth, which is obtained among other things through honest information and through an honest dialogue between the public authority and the nation.

The right to obtain the full knowledge of national history and culture, to obtain and express truth, to voice free views and so on.

The right of every citizen to earn his bread according to his needs.

The right to individually own and to hold sway over [wladac] land in farms. The observance of this right and the provision of favorable conditions for development of individual farms will make them more productive, will strengthen the family and will attach the rural people to soil. All this is to the good of the Polish raison d'etre.

The right to work in keeping with the requirements of the working man's dignity and freedom.

The right to just wages for the work done.

The right of citizens to associate themselves and the right of workers representations and self-government groups to be independent. With regard to this latter issue, the Second Vatican Council states among other things: "The basic human rights include the workers' right to freely establish the unions that would genuinely represent them and that are able to influence the development of economic life in accordance with correct rules. They also include every individual worker's right to freely participate in the activities of these unions without having to fear repression." (G.S.68). [Abbreviation unknown]

These are just a few rights that need stressing.

3) The Polish nation needs a true moral and social renewal so that it can regain its self-confidence and trust in the future and in its own strength. It is necessary to awaken moral energy and social selflessness in order to cope with the great toil and labor and the necessary sacrifices that await all of us. It is urgently necessary to restore the trust between the nation and the authorities so that our fatherland's future can be built and the nation's and the state's interests can be safeguarded in joint efforts.

4) On behalf of the Episcopate's conference the Main Council asks for countrywide prayers for a favorable solution of the present tensions and difficulties. The bishops ordinary will determine the time and forms of these prayers.

CATHOLIC WRITERS ADDRESS EDITOR OF SLOWO POWSZECHNE

AU100830 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 29-31 Aug 80 p 2

["Letter to the Editor"]

[Text] To Janeusz Stefanowicz, chief editor of SLOWO POWSZECHNE and deputy to the Sejm:

We appeal through you to the Presidium of the PAX association and to the ZNAK Catholic and Social Club of Sejm deputies to consider the following reflections:

It is with great anxiety that we are going through the present events. The national school of thought has taught us that not the conflicts among the socialist groups but all-national solidarity is the foundation of the collective consciousness and performance of the nation.

However, the point is that the source of the Polish nation's present drama is the rift between the rulers and the ruled, between the government and the nation. This is a defensive reaction of the national organism, developed during 1,000 years of traditions, to the disintegration of the mechanism of government.

In order to adapt the functioning of power to the elementary requirements of our life, it is necessary to greatly increase the lines of communication to make possible a two-way exchange of the values that are a must in collective life. Unfortunately, these lines of communication have been gradually changed into a one-way transmission medium used by the mechanism of power, what has happened is that the centers of power, trade unions, sociopolitical organizations and mass media have found themselves on the one side of the line and the striking workers on the other.

This is why during the days of this serious crisis the workers--although they have manifested their patriotism and to a great extent religious convictions as well--are not looking for support from the communities that are close to them ideologically, but have rather submitted to the suggestions of those oppositional forces to which we can apply a paraphrase of the Holy Scripture that states that "you will know them by their exteme actions." This appeals to the workers' natural impatience and mistrust--that is, it awakens their trust. [as published]

But experience teaches that the absolutely necessary changes and adjustments of the political system cannot be achieved all at once. Between the Polish People's Republic of the first half of the fifties and the political reality of the present time there is a difference it is impossible to measure. This difference is a result of the three shocks and, primarily, of the slow processes that the nation went through between these three shocks.

The state instinct of a nation rich in experience asserts that we will achieve a state organization that serves the nation if all the sections of our nation, especially its working class, which has acquired a self-knowledge about its leading (but not dominating) role in the nation's present situation, make intensive and long efforts.

Neither the rulers themselves nor the church, which cannot and does not want to embrace a wholly political platform, will be able to eliminate the chasm between the rulers and the ruled. This can be jointly achieved by all the elements concerned that are conscious of the threatening catastrophe, of the need for social peace and of the prospects for our fatherland's development.

A great role to play in this is that of the organizations and institutions of the lay Catholics that represent a patriotic posture--that is, have links with the sections of the nation, especially with the striking workers, whose true faces and patriotic ambitions have been revealed by the events in the coastal region. Let us hope that the efforts of the various forces which, despite the facts, have created international myths, will be frustrated.

Educated in the political school of Roman Dmowski we are appealing to you, sirs, and we hope you can understand our way of thinking, so that your collective militancy in this new situation will help pave the road for the school of Polish national realism. This school pays equal attention to the reasons of state, to international obligations, to Poland's fundamental alliances as one of the foundations of the European order, to national dignity, to elementary individual justice among the Poles and to collective responsibilty for our fatherland's future.

[Signed] Witold Olszewski, writer in Warsaw; Jan Dobraczynski, writer in Warsaw

Journalists' Response

AU101540 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 4 Sep 80 p 2

["Letter to the Editor"]

[Text] To Dr Janusz Stefanowicz, chief editor of SLOWO POWSZECHNE:

The SLOWO POWSZECHNE of 29, 30, 31 August published a letter addressed to you, sir, "In the Name of All-National Solidarity" and signed by publicist Witold Olszewski and writer Jan Dobraczynski--names that the readers of SLOWO POWSZECHNE and of all the PAX weeklies know very well, we have to state with reget that that letter has moved us to raise a number of reservations, especially with regard to a one-sided presentation of the country's present crisis. The current dialogue between the nation and the authorities has comprehensively screened this crisis and its sources, which constitutes a real opportunity to overcome it, the dialogue between representatives of the government and the party and the workers has demonstrated patriotic commitment, political maturity and socialist responsibility. The agreement, which is an expression of a new social contract, is the best objective testimony to thetruth about the Polish workers.

Also, the ideological posture of the two authors, who stress their link with the Roman Dmowski School, does not jibe with our posture and with the crystal clear and transparent ideological line of the PAX press, even though we recognize the role that the Dmowski School played in developing Polish patriotic tenets. As editors of two PAX weeklies we deem it our duty to stress these differences, although the statement made by Messrs Olszewski and Dobraczynski is in the form of a letter--that is, it is not identical with the position of the SLOWO POWSZECHNE, which is obvious if we look at its publicist activities--the publication of this letter without an editorial note may induce many readers to make false conclusions as to the ideological posture of the PAX press vis-a-vis the current important events in People's Poland.

[Signed] Adam Radajewski, chief editor of KIERUNKI; and Jan Wagner, chief editor of WTK [possibly WROCLAWSKI TYGODNIK KATOLICKI]

[SLOWO POWSZECHNE editorial board note] The letter discussed above was published by the editorial board because it is convinced that it is necessary to enable representatives of various opinions to air their statements as long as they are not antisocialist, all the more so when their authors are a prominent Catholic writer and a renowned publicist.

COUNCIL OF STATE APPROVES AGREEMENTS, AMBASSADORS

LD112309 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (PAP)--The Council of State today ratified:

The agreement between the Polish Government and the Government of Hungary concerning mutual recognition of the equivalent value of documents on education and scientific degrees issued in Poland and Hungary;

--The consular convention between the Government of Poland and the Government of Iraq;

--The agreement between Poland and Greece on legal assistance in civil and penal procedures.

The Council of State appointed the following ambassadors:

--Eugeniusz Kulaga--to France; Czeslaw Limont--to Argentina; Boguslaw Ludwikowski--to Ethiopia; Czeslaw Lech--to Senegal; Alozy Bartoszek--to Ireland--he will combine this function with the function of Poland's ambassador to Holland which he has been fulfilling since his nomination on May 12, 1979; Janusz Fekecz to Luxembourg, a job he will combine with that of Poland's ambassador in Belgium which he has been fulfilling since July 10, 1980; Roman Czyzycki to Angola.

FRG CATHOLIC BISHOPS ARRIVE ON VISIT

LD112352 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (PAP)--Invited by Poland's primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, a delegation of the West German Episcopate--the Conference of Bishops--arrived in Warsaw today for a 5-day visit.

The delegation is headed by the chairman of the conference, Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Josef Hoeffner, and includes Cardinals Josef Ratzinger (Munich) and Herman Volk (Mainz), as well as four bishops.

The delegation was greeted at Warsaw's airport by members of the Polish Episcopate with archbishop and Karkow metropolitan, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski. Also present was West German Ambassador to Poland Georg Negwer.

The present visit is a continuation of many years of contacts between both countries' conferences of bishops. These meetings are in accord with the spirit and recommendations of the Second Vatican Council. At the same time, this is a return visit for the pilgrimage which a Polish Episcopate delegation made to the FRG 2 years ago.

The West German cardinals and bishops will pray in the Jasna Gora sanctuary in Jasna Gora in Czestochowa. Next, they will take part in a joint conference with Polish bishops. The delegation will then visit Trzebnica, Wroclaw, Opole, Katowice, Krakow and Warsaw, where they will take part in joint religious ceremonies. The West German cardinals and bishops will go to the site of the Nazi death camp in Auschwitz-Birkenau, where they will pray in the cell where Father Maksymilian Kolbe was imprisoned before his martyr's death.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

LD052346 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--A Brazilian economic mission headed by general secretary at the Brazilian Ministry of Finance, Eduardo Carvalho visited Poland. During their stay here the head of the delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski and the minister of finance, Marian Krzak.

The Brazilian delegation had talks with Poland's foreign trade officials on the further growth of Polish-Brazilian trade turnover and the extension of financial instruments to this end.

An agreement was reached on long-term deliveries of Polish sulphur to Brazil and Brazilian raw materials, semi-processed products and foodstuffs to Poland. Views were also exchanged on further deliveries of Polish ships, railways tracks, machines and mining equipment to Brazil. The respective accords were signed here today.

Data on Agreement

LD100511 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Referring to the signing on Friday [5 September] of Polish-Brazilian agreements, PAP supplies more data on trade with that country and points out that Brazil is Poland's most important economic partner among developing countries. Trade relations between the two countries are based on a trade and payments agreement signed in 1960. Polish-Brazilian trade growth started to gain momentum in 1975, when the long-term agreement on mutual deliveries of Polish coal and Brazilian ore was signed. In the past 5 years the value of mutual trade has increased nearly four times, from $163 million to $620 million. The main items in our export to Brazil are coal--we sell $170-180 million worth per year--and sulphur, chemicals, foundry products, tools, ship engines, bearings, services to industry. Last year we also earned substantial sums for the export of ships. We import from Brazil: oil meal, cocoa and bulk cocoa, coffee, ore, yarn, magnesite, and [word indistinct].

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH SWEDEN MEETS IN WARSAW

LD111430 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (PAP)--The Polish-Swedish mixed commission for economic, technological and scientific cooperation has held its 11th session here to assess the two nations' economic relations and point up the spheres in which best results can be achieved. Machine industry, metallurgy and small industry are the leading spheres of this cooperation. The session also discussed stepping up of joint activity in the third markets.

Meanwhile, a delegation of Swedish Federation of State Enterprises which includes such longstanding Poland's partners as Kalmar LMV, Kockums, LKAB, SMT, has come on a visit to this country.

Mr Per Skoeld, head of the federation, told a PAP journalist his organization was ready to further expand its trade exchange with Poland as well as industrial cooperation and joint work in the third markets. He also asserted the efforts to increase the mutually beneficial trade exchange were specially important to Sweden and stressed the nation's interest in buying Polish coal.

GOOD WEATHER ALLOWS FASTER GRAIN HARVESTING

LD072020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Summary] The sunny weather of the past week has made it possible for farmers to speed up grain harvesting, particularly in northern parts of the country where there were the greatest delays in harvesting. Rye still has to be cut from an area of about 600,000 hectares, chiefly in northern and foothill areas. Grain crops still have to be transported from an area of more than 800,000 hectares.

Grain crop harvesting is nearing completion in many voivodships, particularly in Biala Podlaska, Sieradz, Rzeszow, Tarnow, Krakow and Pictrkow Trybunalski voivodships. Treshing is in progress in fields where the harvesting has been completed as well as sowing of rape and winter barley, which has been greatly delayed this year, and other work. Winter rape has been sown on about 70 percent of the allotted area. Winter barley has been sown on area of about 30,000 hectares.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KANIA ON HIS ELECTION

AU111732 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Stanislaw Kania on his election as PZPR first secretary]

[Text] To Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I want to convey to you warm congratulations on the occasion of your election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and to wish you complete success in the highly responsible position entrusted to you by the party.

At the same time, I want to convey to the PZPR Central Committee, to you personally and to the communists and friendly Polish people wishes for greater achievements in the activity devoted to the country's socioeconomic development, to extending the leading role of the party in all fields and its links to the masses--the guarantee for consistent growth in the material and cultural standard of the working people in the interests of the cause of socialism and the independence and prosperity of the Polish People's Republic.

I am fully convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic will continuously develop to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples, of solidarity among the socialist countries, the communist and workers parties and of the cause of international peace, detente, security and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

REPORTAGE ON EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK VISIT

Ceausescu Meeting

AU112031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Sep (AGERPRES)--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on Thursday afternoon Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice-president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now paying an official visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed a message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, as well as best wishes of good health and happiness. Muhammad Husni Mubarak said that the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt empowered him to deeply thank on his behalf and on the behalf of the Egyptian people, and to express their high valuation of the steady efforts Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu makes for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed, in his turn, friendly greetings and best wishes of good health and success to President Anwar as-Sadat, as well as wishes of peace and prosperity to the Egyptian people.

During the interview, special satisfaction was expressed at the good relations established and developing between the two countries in full concordance with the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue in Bucharest and Cairo. Likewise, the joint wish was manifest to expand and deepen the friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Egypt on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane as well as in the world arena, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and international understanding.

Approached were some questions of the international life, the Middle East issue in particular. In this respect, the guest supplied information on the latest developments in the respective area, on the actions that the Arab Republic of Egypt has constantly undertaken for the achievement of peace in that region.

Both sides considered that the current situation in the Middle East called for intensified efforts for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, inclusive of the Arab section of Jerusalem, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its right to self-determination--inclusive of the setting up of an independent Palestinian state where it could freely organize its life according to its legitimate national aspirations--to the ensurance of the independence and integrity of all the states in the area. In this context, it was stressed that Israel's unilateral actions in the occupied territories, the implantation of settlements in those territories, the restrictive measures taken against the Palestinian population as well as the decision of declaring the entire Jerusalem capital city of the State of Israel run counter to international law, to the U.N. resolutions, posed fresh obstacles to the process of achieving peace in the Middle East.

Reiterated was the conviction that within the aggregate of measures that may contribute to the establishment of peace in that part of the world the convening of an international conference under the aegis and with the active and efficient participation of the United Nations Organization to be attended by all sides concerned--inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Soviet Union and the United States just as other states that can contribute to the political settlement of the complex problems in the Middle East--would mark a step forward.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Vice-President Mubarak expressed their concern over the current tension characteristic of international relations and expressed the need for action towards lessening tension, resuming and continuing the process of detente, towards settling the states of conflict extant in various parts of the world by political means.

On the occasion stress was laid on the imperative necessity that the governments, parliaments, political organizations, progressive forces all over the world, world public opinion [as received] undertake resolute action with a view to recovering the international climate, solving the complex problems facing mankind, for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress on our planet.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Verdet Meeting

AU111625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Talks took place in Bucharest's Victory Palace today between Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, devoted to the current stage and prospects of developing Romanian-Egyptian relations, especially in the economic field.

During the talk, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the expansion and diversification of relations between Romania and Egypt in the spirit of understandings concluded during the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

They also examined new ways and means to develop Romanian-Egyptian relations and both sides stressed the determination to continue the process of strengthening cooperation at various levels between Romania and Egypt.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH BOTSWANA EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MOGWE

Popescu Meeting

AU111812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Sep (AGERPRES)--The minister of external affairs of the Republic of Botswana, Archie Mogwe, now in Romania on an official visit, had an interview on Thursday with Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mining, oil and geology.

Rogojanu Meeting

AU112010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--During his official visit to Romania, the minister of external affairs of the Republic of Botswana, Archie Mogwe, had an interview on September 10 with Adrian Rogojanu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry.

CUBAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER VIERA ATTENDS MEETING IN BUCHAREST

FL102150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest--Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera heads a Cuban delegation that is in Bucharest. Viera and his delegation are participating in a consultative meeting of vice foreign ministers of the socialist countries.

ANDREI, PUNGAN MEET WITH VISITING ISLAMIC OFFICIAL CHATTI

AU111933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Sep (AGERPRES)--Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, arrived in Bucharest on September 11 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

At the Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by the Romanian foreign minister, by other Romanian officials.

The same day, Stefan Andrei and Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, had an interview with Habib Chatti.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion with regard to some current issues of the international situation.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs gave a dinner in honour of the secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

CEAUSESCU REPORTS ON KARAMANLIS, AHIDJO VISITS AT RCP MEETING

AU091921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--During a meeting held on September 9, inst., Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, informed the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of the official visits the president of the United Republic of Cameroon, Ahmadou Ahidjo, and the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, paid to Romania over August 27-30 and September 3-6, respectively.

Expressing full approval of the positive results of the first Romanian-Cameroon top-level dialogue, the Executive Political Committee assesses that they illustrate the two countries' will to further develop broad economic, technical-scientific and cultural collaboration, to strengthen solidarity and collaboration on an international plane.

It was highly appreciative of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmadou Ahidjo which highlighted the joint determination to act for the materialization, on mutually advantageous bases, of cooperation actions in various economic domains of mutual interest through the setting up of joint companies and other modern forms of cooperation in production, as well as for a more dynamic increase of commercial exchanges, for the amplification of exchanges and development of collaboration in education, culture, health protection and sports.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its conviction that the promotion of relations of friendship and collaboration on the basis of the principles enshrined in the joint solemn declaration signed by the two heads of state at the end of the visit corresponded to the Romanian and Cameroonian peoples' fundamental interests, represented an important contribution to the cause of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and Africa, to the general struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

Highlighted was also the significance of the comprehensive exchange of views on international situation and on the mutations in the present-day world, and expressed was full approval of the conclusions reached by the two heads of state following the examination of the main issues facing mankind.

The communique on the meeting of the Executive Political Committee also points to its assessment of Romania's and Cameroon's stands on the main international issues.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was highly appreciative of the fresh Romanian-Hellenic summit dialogue and fully approved of the fruitful results of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Konstandinos Karamanlis which prove the wish of Romania and of Greece to give fresh impetus to their traditional relations of friendship, understanding and cooperation for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and in the whole world--the communique released in Bucharest reads.

Highlighted was the determining influence the Romanian-Hellenic summit meetings had on the expansion and deepening of the relations between Romania and Greece in the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural fields, as well as of their cooperation on an international plane, and it was shown that the Romanian-Hellenic relations were an example of good neighbourliness between countries with differing social systems.

Expressing its full satisfaction at the decisions the two presidents reached with regard to the more powerful development of commercial exchanges and expansion of economic relations, the Executive Political Committee also pointed to the importance of the two states' determination to promote new forms of collaboration, among which the setting up of joint companies, on third markets included, to deepen the Romanian-Hellenic cultural relations, the better reciprocal knowledge of the two peoples.

The Executive Political Committee fully agreed to the conclusions the two presidents reached with regard to a series of current issues of international situation, to Romania's and Greece's resolve to expand their cooperation in solving their major questions of the contemporary epoch. Also emphasized was the importance of the determination of Romania and of Greece to further act for the halting of the deterioration of the international climate and for the resumption of the policy of detente and peace, of observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, of each people's right to live in freedom, to master its own fate. The two countries' resolve was highlighted to participate in the efforts for an appropriate preparation and unfolding of the Madrid meeting that should end with positive results as regards the translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, military disengagement on the continent, in particular, and in this respect, the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe.

As for the situation in the Balkans, the importance was highlighted of the two countries' resolve to unflinchingly militate for strengthening understanding, collaboration, confidence, good neighbourliness and peace in the region in the interests of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Stress was also laid on the two countries' stand regarding the settlement of all the conflicts in the world by means of negotiations alone, and, in this context the peaceful solving of the situation in Cyprus, the adoption of measures aiming at halting the arms race, eradicating underdevelopment, building a new international economic order, and democratizing world political life.

Approving of the understandings and conclusions reached during the Romanian-Cameroonian and Romanian-Hellenic top-level talks the Executive Political Committee established measures for the attainment of the objectives of collaboration and cooperation set, for the expansion of Romania's relations of close friendship and cooperation with Cameroon and Greece.

BRIEFS

ECUADOREAN COMMISSION--Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--The second session of the joint Romanian-Ecuadorean intergovernment commission of economic collaboration started in Bucharest, on September 10. It will afford an analysis of the stage of implementation of what was established at the previous session, in Quito, in 1978, and the establishment of the new ways to further develop the goods exchanges and the collaboration in economic domains of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 10 Sep 80 AU]

KOREAN FESTIVE MEETING--The Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee and the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association organized a festive meeting at a Bucharest plant on the occasion of the DPRK national anniversary. The meeting was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, Eleonora Cojocaru, secretary of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, party-state aktivists, and members of the DPRK Embassy staff. Speeches were delivered by a plant manager and by the DPRK ambassador. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON EVENTS IN POLISH SITUATION

Loss of Confidence in PZPR

LD111747 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic reports from Warsaw that efforts are being made at voivodship party conferences throughout the country to restore confidence in the party:

On a broad front throughout the country the PZPR is striving to restore the confidence of the working class in it. This confidence has disapppeared. It has been deeply undermined. Everything must be done now to overcome this state of affairs. The party's new leadership has understood the need above all to strengthen the ranks of the party, that the party should assume the role which belongs to it in order to lead Polish socialist society towards changes and reforms which the working class has called for.

This is the reason for the voivodship party conferences now being held throughout the country. They are discussing all questions which have been given prominence by the dissatisfaction of the working class. Reports from these conferences show that the democratization of the entire life in the country is considered to be the main task. Democratization of internal party life, deepening socialist democracy by developing genuinely authentic workers' self-management, changes in the country's sociopolitical mechanism, direct and constant contact between party members and working people and criticism and self-criticism in the party are the most significant demands and issues now under discussion at the voivodship conferences. There is no doubt that this discussion should help prepare a program which the sixth plenum of the Central Committee will adopt when it resumes work.

Political, Economic Situation

LD112335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 11 Sep (TANJUG)--The Polish party is undertaking measures to rebuild confidence, strengthen the ranks of its three-million membership, act on the offensive and take over the role due to it so as to lead Polish society toward the changes the working class seeks, Jozef Pinkowski, new premier of Poland and member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), has said in (?Poznan).

In the situation reigning in Poland now, it is evaluated that the party should bear special responsibility.

On its part, the government is trying to offer guarantees to carry out the demands of the working class. Premier Pinkowski has already set up four mixed commissions entrusted with the task of looking after the implementation of the agreements concluded between the government and the interfactory strikers' committees. These agreements provide for a calendar of measures to be taken.

Still underway are strikes, sporadic ones and mostly at small collectives, it is reported. Judging from everything, however, Poland's economy is still far from running its normal courses.

COMMUNIQUE, STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT OF ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT

Joint Communique

AU081230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Ohrid, 8 Sep--The following joint communique has been issued at the conclusion of the official and friendly visit of Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, to Yugoslavia:

Joint communique on the official friendly visit of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, to the SFRY from 3 to 8 September 1980:

Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, together with his wife, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 3 to 8 September 1980.

President Kaunda visited the House of Flowers and paid homage to the last remains of President Tito.

A warm welcome was accorded to Dr Kenneth David Kaunda and the Zambian delegation in all places which they visited, as a symbol of strong friendly relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Zambia and the mutual respect between the peoples of the two countries.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, held exhaustive talks on current international problems, including those concerning the nonaligned movement, and on the further advancement of bilateral cooperation.

The president of the Republic of Zambia and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) had separate meetings and talks with Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. They noted the past successful development of relations between the LCY and the United National Independence Party of Zambia and stressed their interest in the further advancement of cooperation. They also exchanged views on certain current problems in international relations.

Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, exchanged views with Rueben Kamanga, member of Central Committee and president of the Political and Legal Committee of the United National Independence Party, and Humphrey Mulemba, member of the Central Committee and president of the Committee for Appointments and Discipline of the United National Independence Party, on experiences in the development of the socioeconomic and political systems of Yugoslavia and Zambia as well as on the place and role of the LCY and the United National Independence Party of Zambia within the systems of their respective countries.

Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and discussed with him the questions of bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Zambia.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Wilson Chakulya, minister of foreign affairs, discussed some specific questions of international relations and activities by nonaligned countries in preparation for the forthcoming ministerial meeting in New Delhi.

Separate talks took place during the visit between K. Makasa, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Rural Development, with other ministers and Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, plus Federal Executive Council members with appropriate responsibilities. On the basis of these talks a note was agreed on questions of economic and technical cooperation.

Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, had a conversation with K.S.K. Musokotwane, minister of finance, and R. Chisupa, minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade.

Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and held talks with Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and other leaders of the republic. They acquainted President Kaunda with the achievements of the Macedonian people and the contribution which they make to the construction of socialism in an equitable community of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. During this visit President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda also went to Ohrid, toured the Gradinar agricultural and industrial combine and visited some of the monuments of the rich national-historical and cultural inheritance of the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The president of the Republic of Zambia also visited the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and held talks with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and with other prominent officials of the province. He also acquainted himself with the achievements of the Novkabel and Dunav-Tisa-Dunav work organizations.

All the meetings and talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and traditional friendship between the two nonaligned countries.

Taking part in the talks between the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia were:

On the Yugoslav side: Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; Vajo Skendzic, FEC member and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Zambian-Yugoslav Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation; Radivoje Markovic, ambassador of the SFRY to the Republic of Zambia; Milivoje Maksic, foreign affairs counsellor of the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Dusan Javanovic, head of the Department for Sub-Saharan Africa at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On the Zambian side: R.C. Kamanga, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Political and Legal Committee; H. Mulemba, member of the UNIP Central Committee, member of parliament and chairman of the Committee for New Appointments and Discipline; K. Makasa, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Rural Development; R. Chisupa MP, minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade; K.S.K. Musokotwane MP, minister of finance; W.M. Chakulya MP, Minister of foreign affairs; U.G. Mwila MP, minister of agriculture; J.C.M. Punabantu, special (press) counsellor of the president; S.J. Kazunga, the president's special adviser (on administration); and A.N. Kalvati, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the SFRY.

During the visit Cvjetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, presidnet of the Republic of Zambia, signed a joint Yugoslav-Zambian statement.

The president of the Republic of Zambia Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda expressed his thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their stay in the SFRY.

The president of the Republic of Zambia invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit the Republic of Zambia and the invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date of the visit to be fixed later.

Ohrid, 8 September 1980

Joint Statement

LD091432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Ohrid, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--At the end of the official friendly visit of the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, to Yugoslavia, the following joint Yugoslav-Zambian statement, signed by the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda and by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was issued:

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, carried out a broad exchange of views on the state and further promotion of bilateral cooperation and on topical international questions, including the nonaligned movement's activity and the more efficient realization of the aims and influence of the policy of nonalignment in the present complex international situation, during the official friendly visit which the president of the Republic of Zambia made to the SFRY from 3 to 8 September 1980.

In the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, traditional friendship and mutual respect, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kauna, noted with satisfaction the successful development of all-round cooperation between the two frinedly nonaligned countries, the firm and lasting bases of which were laid by Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Dr Kenneth David Kaunda. Also expressed was the desire of both sides and their readiness for this cooperation to continue to develop and be promoted in all spheres.

In the talks a very positive assessment was made of the practice up to now of a regular exchange of views on topical questions of international relations, in particular on the consistent realization of the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment. They agreed that this useful practice should be continued and expanded.

The two sides emphasized that the mutual exchange of views on socioeconomic and political development in the two countries had been very useful. On this they emphasized their agreement on the need to continue to promote relations between the LCY and SAWPY on the one side, and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) on the other, as well as relations between trade union and other sociopolitical organizations.

Agreement was reached on the intensification of cooperation in the sphere of the economy, as well as on searching for new spheres of cooperation where an interest exists on both sides.

The two sides note with satisfaction that a separate note had been agreed on the talks between the SFRY and Republic of Zambia delegations on questions of economic and technical cooperation, in which the two countries' intentions and possibilities in this sphere are defined more closely.

The readiness of both sides to expand cooperation in the sphere of culture and information, science and technology was expressed. Bearing in mind the significance of cooperation in the sphere of information, they emphasized the need for this matter to be regulated by agreement, and so the competent authorities are to carry out an exchange of draft documents with a view to such an agreement.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia, together with the members of the two delegations, discussed the topical international situation. They noted that the current deteriorating international situation was characterized by a deepening of existing and outbreaks of new problems, conflicts and crises in various parts of the world. On this they pointed out that recourse to a policy of force, interference and pressures, as well as to military interventions, by means of which attempts to impose foreign interests and solutions on other countries are made, are a serious threat to peace and security in the world.

The two sides emphasized that the conflict between the blocs, as well as the expansion of their rivalry in the sphere of the nonaligned world, threaten the independence and security of the nonaligned countries above all, and also hold back and hinder the process of the democratization of international relations, as well as threaten detente. This leads to an increased arms race between the great powers and blocs and the investment of enormous resources in the production of new arms, with all the negative consequences which this has for international relations.

The conviction of both countries was expressed that the renewal and strengthening of detente represents a path for overcoming negative trends in international relations and in ensuring security, trust and cooperation between countries and peoples, for the good of all nations and all people. Both sides emphasized their conviction that the process of relaxation of tension can only be successful if it has a universal character and if it spreads to all regions and international problems, with all countries--large and small--taking equal part in it.

The two sides are resolved to continue their efforts to consolidate understanding between all the peoples and countries in order to change thoroughly and to democratize international political and economic relations. They particularly stressed the need for constant involvement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism, apartheid and all forms of foreign domination, against interventions and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and any form of the use of force in international relations, because this represents a threat to the independence and autonomous development of peoples and countries and a great danger to peace and security in the world.

The absence of results in the process of changing unequal international economic relations and the removal, in this connection, of the gulf between the rich and the poor was pointed out. Concern was expressed over the lack of readiness of the developed countries to contribute to the reduction of differences between the industrially developed and the developing countries. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the actions pursued by the nonaligned and other developing countries in order to establish a new international economic system. In this connection the importance of the current special session of the UN General Assembly on international economic relations was stressed and the hope was expressed that this session will bring about positive results.

The two sides stressed that there could be no stable peace and progress in the world without resolving the economic problems. These cannot be solved on a permanent basis by only adjusting the existing system. The solution must involve a framework for the implementation of a new international economic system and a substantial improvement in the position of the developing countries. They also expressed their deep conviction that all the countries, regardless of whether they belonged to the north or the south, the East or the West, must act jointly in the direction of creating a new international system which will be in the interest of all the countries and all mankind.

The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the president of the Republic of Zambia once again confirmed the loyalty of their two countries to the policy of nonalignment and the importance of the realization of the original principles of nonalignment as the foundations for the consolidation of international peace and security, the solution of international questions, the promotion of constructive cooperation and the establishment of new political and economic relations in the world. The need to strengthen further the role of the policy of nonalignment was stressed as the only alternative to the policy of blocs, in relaxing international tension, in solving burning political and economic problems and in preserving world peace.

Both sides expressed their regret over the disputes and open conflict occurring between individual nonaligned countries, which is weakening the unity of the movement and its action capability. These conflicts occur often because of outside interference which makes possible infiltration by outside factors and their rivalry in these areas. The need was stressed for nonaligned countries to resolve mutual controversial questions through peaceful means in keeping with the princiles of the policy of nonalignement, without outside interference.

The two sides stressed that the conclusions and the decisions of the sixth summit of nonaligned countries held in Havana in 1979 represented a significant contribution to the further consolidation of the role of the policy of nonalignment and its affirmation. It is of special importance that the basic principles and objectives of the policy of nonalignment were reaffirmed at the summit and its vitality and strength confirmed.

Particular emphasis was placed on the role of nonaligned countries and of the nonaligned movement in the solution of many international problems and in the elimination of the causes of tension of the world. In this connection, the importance of the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries, due to be held in New Delhi at the beginning of next year, was stressed. The agreement of both parties to make the greatest possible contribution to the success of this meeting, through mutual cooperation and cooperation with other nonaligned countries, was expressed.

During the talks great attention was paid to the situation in Africa and to the need finally to liquidate colonialism on African soil. Attention was drawn to the danger of intensified outside interference in the internal affairs of individual countries which is having a negative impact on the mutual relations between individual African countries. Emphasis was placed on the constructive role of the Organization of African Unity in solving these questions, in preserving peace and security and toward political and economic emancipation. In this connection support was given to the efforts made by the African countries in solving their economic problems which were manifested at the recent special OAU summit meeting in Lagos.

The two sides noted that the success of the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence was a major contribution along the road to complete decolonization of the south of Africa.

Emphasis was placed on the support which both countries lent to the people of Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle. The Yugoslav side highly appreciates the sacrifices which the people of Zambia made.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Zambia denounced the aggressive acts of the racist regime in South Africa against the independent front-line African countries and the neocolonialist attempts through the so-called "internal solution" in Namibia to foil the process of decolonization and the acquisition of independence by this country. They noted that the international community and the nonaligned movement in particular should bring pressure to bear on South Africa with regard to the implementation of the UN decisions and, in so doing, secure the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to independence. The two sides confirmed their full support for the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) acknowledged by the international community as the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. They reaffirmed the full support for the struggle of the majority African population of South Africa to do away with a system of colonialism, apartheid and racism.

It was noted that the crisis of Western Sahara was essentially a colonial problem which should be resolved within the framework of the UN and OAU resolutions and the positions of the nonaligned countries, that is to say, by respecting the principle of the right of the peoples to self-determination.

In expressing their concern over the development of the situation in the Middle East the two sides agreed that an equitable solution of the Middle East crisis and the establishment of a lasting and stable peace can be attained only through Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in June 1967, by acknowledging the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, the establishment of a sovereign state on their, national territory and recognizing their right to return to their homes. They give their full support to the resolution of the special session of the UN General Assembly which reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people.

The decision to proclaim Jerusalem the capital city of Israel was denounced in particular and it was noted that in this way the quest for an equitable solution of the Middle East crisis was rendered even more difficult.

The two sides expressed their conviction that a political solution should be found for the Afghan crisis based on the principles of the UN Charter, of the policy of nonalignment and of the UN General Assembly resolutions. This includes withdrawal of foreign troops, cessation of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and ensuring its independent and nonaligned status as well as the right of the people of Afghanistan to decide about their life for themselves.

With regard to Southeast Asia, it was noted that the situation still posed a danger to peace, security and further development of the countries in that area. In this connection the two sides advocated that the question of Kampuchea should be resolved in keeping with the UN General Assembly resolution of November 1979 proceeding from the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the impermissibility of foreign intervention and interference in the internal affairs of others, as well as of the acknowledgement of the full right of the people to decide themselves about their internal and foreign policy.

Concern was expressed in connection with the recent development in South Korea. The two sides declared themselves in favor of the continuation of the dialogue between North and the South Korea with a view to a peaceful unification of the country on the foundations proposed by the Government of the DPRK.

Other focal points threatening peace and security in the world were pointed out such as the areas of the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, the Persian Gulf, and others.

The Yugoslav side briefed President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda on the situation in Europe and on the efforts which the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe are making in the context of the preparations for the CSCE Madrid review meeting. It stressed that Yugoslavia was making persistent efforts to strengthen equal cooperation in security conditions which are equal to all the states and peoples in Europe, and to develop constantly good-neighborly relations and all-round cooperation with all neighbouring countries.

President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda briefed the Yugoslav side on Zambia's policy in the south of Africa and in Africa in general. The Yugoslav side made a positive assessment of the role which Zambia and other front line states in the south of Africa play in the struggle for the liberation of the last remnants of colonial domination.

The SFRY and the Republic of Zambia appreciate the positive role of the OAU in the struggle against racism, apartheid and neocolonialism, for the consolidation of peace in Africa and social progress.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Zambian President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks and confirmed the traditional friendship and trust between the two nonaligned countries and the identity or proximity of stands on all the questions under discussion. They are convinced that this visit will represent a fresh and significant contribution to the further consolidation of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and to the promotion of all-round development of cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Zambia."

'NATURAL ALLIANCE' THESIS OF NONALIGNED 'DIFFICULT TO DEFEND'

AU111644 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Djuka Julius article: "A Year After the Sixth Summit of Nonaligned Countries in Havana: A Lasting Signpost of Nonalignment"]

[Excerpts] Exactly a year ago today the sixth conference of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries opened in the Cuban capital, Havana, that is, for the first time in Latin America. The conference brought together a larger number of participants and observers than any previous meeting and thereby confirmed the tangible growth, expansion, penetration and strengthening of the nonaligned movement in the contemporary world.

It is possible to say even now, after a relatively brief lapse of time of 1 year, and especially in view of what has happened in the meantime in the world and in international relations, that a strong confirmation and revival of the original orientation of the nonaligned policy as an independent, active and non-bloc world factor--precisely at a time when the pressures of the blocs against the nonaligned countries and their penetration into the nonaligned world rapidly increased--represented the main and primary importance and scope of the Havana summit.

At the same time, in Havana the nonaligned countries avoided the temptation of any excessive and predominant preoccupation with themselves and their own disagreements concerning their strategy and tactics and instead made, on the basis of a reassertion of authentic nonalignment, a correct and sober diagnosis of the international situation and determined their immediate and future activities.

Tito's Lasting Merit

The lasting credit for this course, outcome and orientation of the sixth summit conference must be given to President Tito.

Tito's statement in his speech in Havana--that has been entered in the annals of the nonaligned movement as an important program speech--that the nonaligned countries should never become anyone's reserve or transmission, but should instead follow their historic orientation of an independent and non-bloc global factor consistently and devotedly, has been left as a great lesson and message for that time, for now and for the future.

The developments since the Havana summit meeting have unfortunately shown how right the leaders of nonaligned countries at that meeting were in their appraisals of developments and trends and especially in their statements against all forms of pressure, intervention and interference by the blocs and the big powers, something in which they saw the main threat to peace and their own independence. For instance, the Iranian revolution destroyed the policy of leaning on one bloc because it was an obstacle and threat to that country's independence and development and consequently Iran was admitted as member of the nonaligned movement in Havana. Meanwhile the military intervention in Afghanistan showed that bloc policies and interests can be a threat to the independence and free development of a nonaligned country from that side also. In light of these events that have negated certain earlier claims and views it will really be very difficult to defend the thesis of the nonaligned movement's "natural alliance" with any bloc.

For that reason the nonaligned countries, which reasserted their anti-bloc orientation in Havana by denouncing all forms of foreign domination, in the United Nations condemned and rejected by an impressive majority the military invasion in Afghanistan thereby defending the principle of nonintervention, just as they have done in other cases and environments and on other occasions, and advocated the withdrawal of foreign troops from that nonaligned country as a starting point for a solution and denouement. It would be a valuable achievement if the United Nations adopted a resolution as soon as possible on nonintervention in line with the proposal of the nonaligned countries.

It is precisely the concrete practice in the stormy and dramatic period since the Havana meeting, a period that has been replete with crisis, that has confirmed that the nonaligned movement is needed more than ever before not only by the nonaligned countries themselves but also by the entire world. This is because in the contemporary period the nonaligned movement alone offers a complete and realistic alternative to resolving the dangerous unresolved threats, troubles and dilemmas that have piled up.

To what extent in the struggle for the renewal and continuation of detente the nonaligned countries also represent the interests of mankind is shown, among other things, by the fact that the small and medium-size countries in both blocs are also striving within the limits of their available resources to maneuver for continuation of the dialogue and negotiations because that is in accord with their own proper interests. Nevertheless, it is precisely the nonaligned countries that continue to make the essential contribution to relaxation of tension by advocating its renewal and universalization.

The Blocs Are in Crisis

Precisely now, during the special session of the UN General Assembly on the third decade of development and the global negotiations between the industrial powers and the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, acting mainly as the Group of 77, have once again demonstrated that they alone offer a reasonable and lasting basis for negotiations to establish a new and more just world economic system that has been long since adopted in resolutions.

It is no surprise, but rather confirmation of the vitality of nonalignment as a policy and practice that, even though the differences and disagreements among the nonaligned countries about some topics and concepts may at times create the opposite impression and a picture of stagnation, the nonaligned movement has continued to expand and grow stronger in the period since the Havana summit meeting precisely because the Havana meeting confirmed its original orientation.

In this connection it is precisely the movement's nonbloc character, its striving for the principle of nonintervention and against the division of the world into spheres of interest and its struggle for the new world economic system that are its main force of attraction.

The nonaligned movement continues to express the will and aspirations of an increasingly larger number of countries and nations and nonalignment is becoming the practical policy of a majority of peoples and of an increasingly large number of progressive political parties and movements in the countries that are still not independent or members of blocs.

Initiative Belongs to All

What is needed precisely in these complex and difficult times is further and greater activation of the nonaligned movement in solving all key international problems and in preventing all pressures and threats against the independence of peoples and countries. Any orientation of the nonaligned countries to passiveness would only serve the interests of the blocs.

In the coming period the nonaligned countries must, on the basis of a democratic consensus achieved in the work of their coordination bureau and elsewhere--something that implies the initiative, activity and participation of all members of the nonaligned movement--strengthen their action unity and capability by acting in the main directions of world development and alleviating crisis, and clear the roads to negotiations, understanding, rapprochement, cooperation and peace.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IRAQ VIEWED

LD111436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--The traditionally successful economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq has continued this year--the value of trade exchange has been considerably increased and several new agreements on investment projects in Iraq have also been concluded. In the first 7 months of this year trade exchange was valued at about $834 million. Yugoslav exports increased by 28 percent and imports from Iraq by 53 percent over the same period last year. Increased imports from Iraq were due to larger oil purchases and also to increased oil prices. Ways are being considered to increase the Yugoslav exports to narrow this trade deficit. The Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries will meet at the end of September in Baghdad and will review the situation. Good possibilities exist for further investment projects in Iraq and this year contracts worth about $200 million have been concluded. The total value of projects carried out by Yugoslav work organizations in Iraq--to be completed in the forthcoming period--amounts to about $4 billion.

EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA

LD111440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--A program of educational and cultural cooperation between the SFRY and the Syrian Arab Republic for the forthcoming 3-year period was signed in Belgrade today. This document was signed by Zejnula Gruda, provincial secretary for relations with foreign countries of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Anis Khatib, charge d'affaires of the Syrian Embassy in the SFRY.

It is envisaged to establish direct cooperation between the universities of the two countries which will create conditions for still more intensive and mass education in the Arab language and literature at our universities and in the languages and literature of the Yugoslav peoples at Syrian universities.

The education and specialization of the Syrian students in our country will continue to be an important aspect of cooperation, while the granting of scholarships to Yugoslav students for studies at Syrian universities is also envisaged.

The new program also offers the possibility of promoting cooperation in the field of musical, theatrical and fine arts, as well as in the field of liberature, publishing, film industry, library work, museums and other cultural and artistic institutions and organizations.

POLITIKA NOTES 'STAGNATION' IN TRADE WITH GREECE

AU111421 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Permanent Correspondent D. Petrovic report]

[Summary] Athens, 1 Sep--Some 80 Yugoslav production and foreign trade organizations will participate at the Salonika fair which opens on 6 September. They will display products of the Yugoslav metalworking industry, electrical engineering, consumer goods nonmetalic minerals and food products.

A stagnation in the commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Greece has been noted recently. In the past 7 months, the results achieved in trade were 10 percent lower than in the same period of last year. The basic reasons for this state of affairs are the restrictive measures taken by both countries to reduce imports.

"Four Yugoslav products alone (veal, automobiles, tractors and paper) account for 70 percent of exports. Yugoslavia imports from Greece mostly subtropical fruit (25 percent), raw materials (30 percent) and semifinished products (also some 30 percent)." Industrial cooperation and business-technical cooperation realizes solely 5 percent of the volume of trade in both directions.

Greece is now in a difficult economic situation, making it difficult for Yugoslav businessmen to penetrate the Greek market. However, some good transactions have been achieved which are encouraging for the future. Thus, the Centroproduct collective concluded a 4-year contract on the sale of tractors in Greece. In September of this year, some 200 tractors will be delivered to Greece and some 400 more by the end of the year. Deliveries in the next 3 years will depend on the market demand.

In July, an agreement was signed on setting up a mixed Yugoslav-Greek firm to assemble camping trailers produced by the IMV factory of Novo Mesto. In the first year, the hope is to sell trailers worth $1 million. A 4-year agreement has also been concluded on importing magnesite from Greece.

ACTIVITIES MARKING 10 SEP NAVY DAY REPORTED

Defense Secretary Greetings

LD091328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--On the occasion of 10 September, Yugoslav Navy and Merchant Marine Day, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, has sent the sailors, cadets and officers of the Yugoslav Navy the following greetings:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of 10 September, Yugoslav Navy and Merchant Marine Day, I send you cordial felicitations and comradely greetings.

With the invaluable experience of the liberation war at sea and the rich freedom-loving and combat traditions of our peoples, and with wholehearted support by our community, our Navy has grown into a modern powerful strike force, capable of carrying out its tasks in the context of the unified all-people's defense and social self-protection system. However, one must not stop there. The successes which you are attaining in all areas of activity show that young generations of seamen are consistently continuing on the road of the revolutionaries who created our Navy and that the complex military equipment now at the disposal of our navy is in safe hands.

May your attainments in the field of military-professional training, moral-political education and of consolidation of the unity of its ranks along the line of the policy of the League of Communists be an encouragement for even greater efforts and even better results in your work.

We are approaching the 38th anniversary of the our Navy without Comrade Tito, the foremost soldier of our revolution and the inspirer of the establishment and development of our Navy and of Socialist Yugoslavia as a naval country. His deeds and ideas have been incorporated into the foundations of our naval might and will constantly illuminate the paths of its development and consolidation. It is up to you, comrades, to further develop and perfect our military skills and combat procedure at sea, in the spirit of our all-people's defense concept, and in keeping with the increasing opportunities provided by modern technological military resources and by new achievements and knowledge in the field of naval warfare.

Continue to nurture strong links with the people, with whom you are inseparably linked, and together with the population of our coast and islands build on our sea a strong bulwark which will discourage any aggressor.

I particularly want you to bear in mind the fact that the modern combat and other technological military resources which you handle have been provided by our working people with their creative work and self-denial, and that their sweat has been invested in every such piece of material. You are expected, and this requirement applies to all members of our armed forces, to master these resources to perfection and to keep and maintain them as well as possible.

I convey warm congratulations to sea and river economy collectives and also to members of water activity and sport associations and clubs, coupled with the wish that they may attain even greater successes in their activity.

In congratulating you on the holiday I wish you fresh successes in your work in your duties and much happiness in your personal life.

Dolanc, Ljubicic at Briefing

LD110334 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with Navy Day, the commander of the naval district, Vice Adm Tihomir Vilovic, this morning received aboard the school ship Galeb in Portoroz a group of high sociopolitical leaders of Slovenia and the Federation. They included Federal Secretary for National Defense Nikola Ljubicic, Stane Dolanc, Viktor Avbelj, Franc Popit, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan and others. During a long conversation, Vice Admiral Vilovic acquainted his guests with the combat readiness of the Yugoslav Navy and its role in our all-people's defense concept.

Dolanc Address

AU101843 Lujubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1512 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Speech by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the central celebration of the day of the Yugoslav Navy and maritime and river shipping at Portoroz--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: 10 September is an important historic day for all our peoples, for the Yugoslav People's Army and seamen. In this connection, I would like to extend my most cordial congratulations to all members of our Navy and maritime and river shipping on the holiday and express my best wishes to them in implementing their responsible tasks. I warmly greet all participants of this people's meeting which is held for the first time on the coast of the Slovene littoral and all our seamen on all seas and oceans who are marking their holiday with a self-sacrificing implementation of their tasks at their jobs.

Comrades, more than 1,000 years ago our ancestors settled this part of the seacoast, precisely at the place where the Adriatic Sea is most deeply indented into the European Continent. Not much time had elapsed when other, stronger nations began to push our ancestors away from the seacoast. There was a long and bitter struggle with foreigners who tried to push our ancestors to the hilly hinterland and to systematically settle the coast with a non-Slovene population.

This state of affairs lasted for centuries. Despite all this, the Slovene population maintained itself at its sea to the present. The awareness that this is our sea--about which our entire history, our folk songs and stories speak, and which is proved by the fact that the Slovenes have always liked to choose maritime professions--has never died in our small Slovene nation. The maritime tradition of our peoples and nationalities is based on centuries of experiences, on the 1,500 years of activity of our guerrillas [uskoki], on the exploits of courageous and skillful captains and seamen in the glorious days of the Dubrovnik and the Boka Kotor Navy, on the revolutionary uprising of sailors in Boka Kotor in 1918, on the heroism of sailors during the April capitulation of old Yugoslavia in 1941, demonstrated by the courage of the Zagreb destroyer crew which sank its own ship in order not to fall into the enemy's hands, on the patriotic awareness of thousands of our seamen, who, at the outbreak of the last war, found themselves in foreign ports and who continued the struggle on the allied side, and primarily on the experiences gained during the last war, on the unbelievable courage of the fighters of our partisan ships who had 16 armed ships, 69 patrol boats and over 650 auxiliary ships--steamships, sailboats, [word indistinct], motorboats and fishing boats of all kinds.

That was an insurgent people's peculiar navy, of which there were few in the history of sea operations, but a navy possessing people ready to fight against the foreigner to the last drop of blood, a navy, which, in sea battles demonstrated incomparable examples of skill and heroism, so that even a better armed enemy feared a clash with it.

In the difficult war tests, during the national liberation struggle, we gained numerous important experiences, which were later particularly important for the postwar development of our navy and for our concept of all-people's defense at sea in general in which our merchant fleet and maritime economy also obtained their places.

Our river navy also developed on the basis of similar experiences. Our river navy also has its specific tasks in the system of all-people's defense on the over 2,000-kilometer network of inland navigable rivers.

Comrades, fully 38 years have elapsed since the day when the first naval detachment was formed by Comrade Tito's decree at Podgora, under the Biokovo mountain. This meant the beginning of the formation of the navy of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army.

In numerous clashes with much stronger and better equipped naval forces of the fascist occupier the units of our navy successfully carried out their tasks and made important contributions to the common struggle for the liberation of our peoples and nationalities. In those struggles our sailors proved themselves as worthy successors of their famous ancestor-sailors. They demonstrated exceptional courage, self-sacrifice, persistence and devotion to the goals of the liberation struggle.

Fearless sons of Dalmatia and the Croatian, Slovene and Montenegrin littorals, Istria and the islands fought difficult, but successful struggles with the occupier's naval and other forces at sea, along the coast of our mainland and on the coasts of the Adriatic islands and thus made possible linkage between the liberation struggle on the islands with the development of the revolution on the mainland.

Despite the fact that the enemy mounted numerous offensives, the enemy never succeeded in destroying our forces. On the contrary, with every day our forces became stronger and numerically more superior and they inflicted stronger and stronger blows on the enemy.

The people's revolutionary significance of the Yugoslav People's Army is also a vital feature of the Yugoslav Navy ever since its inception. Tito's concept of all-people's liberation struggle also included the development of struggle at sea. The navy of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army developed from the people's struggle under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party on our coast and islands and is, according to its origin, a unique phenomenon.

Perhaps many people who did not know our people, our fighters--Comrade Tito said--might have considered that what was happening at that time on the Adriatic Sea, which was ruled by a strong and dangerous occupier, as an adventure. For a man who did not know the steel hearts of our people it would really mean an adventure to come here with wooden boats and to inflict serious blows on the enemy. However, we believed that at that time the foundations were laid for our navy. We believed that this first navy of ours, consisting solely of wooden boats and men, but men having hearts of steel, would be able to fulfill all its tasks facing it then and that a strong modern navy would develop from it.

The resistance to the enemy and military clashes in the coastal area began, just as in other parts of our country, as early as in 1941. The activity at sea had three significant features at the beginning: Maintenance of links between the islands and the coast, diversions and acts of sabotage against the occupier's ships and removal of mines from minefields at sea to obtain explosives for actions on land.

As early as in 1942, attacks on enemy sea transport began. With unbelievable courage, military cunning and great daring, armed fishing boats began to operate off the Makarska coast and obstructed an exceptionally important sea route between Ploce and Split. In December of the same year, the Navy Section was formed by decree of the Supreme Staff at (?Novo Polje) as the first naval staff in the national liberation war and a few days later the first naval station was formed at Podgora. In January 1943, the first naval detachment was formed.

At a given historic moment, when the numerous military attacks at sea, the coast and islands assumed such a quality that demanded the unification of leadership and command, Comrade Tito and the Supreme Staff formed that kind of revolutionary people's armed force. With modest means, but with resolute and courageous men, the first units of our Navy became a factor which the enemy had to take seriously into account. For this reason the Italian fascist occupier was forced to take special measures and at the beginning of 1943 it issued the so-called guideline for struggle against partisans at sea. To realize these measures, the occupier had to allocate special naval forces which he very badly needed in the Mediterranean.

In mid-1943, all assessments were that the Adriatic Sea battleground would have a strong influence on the course and outcome of the national liberation movement and on the course of the war in Europe in general. The rapid development of military events called for the leadership of the national liberation struggle to resolutely begin with action and to be ready to await the development of the situation in the Adriatic, along its coast and the islands. This also happened.

With the capitulation of Italy the Adriatic became strategically even more important. The considerable National Liberation Army with its broadest possible organized people's liberation movement on the Adriatic coast had made contact with the Allied forces in southern Italy and the Mediterranean. The Navy assumed an extraordinary role and was given important tasks. And because it was organized in time and was ready the Navy was able to fulfill its role.

We utilized all the available human and material capabilities on the coast and the islands, among them also many navigable vessels. In 1943, we had 10 navy ships, 30 patrol boats and nearly 200 motor-sailing boats. Technically what was involved was predominantly outworn material offering modest possibilities, but the crews of these ships squeezed the maximum out of them.

I would particularly like to stress that at that period the staff of the Slovene Rab Brigade, which was formed at the initiative of the liberation front of the Rab concentration camp, organized and carried a seaborne attack on the islands of Cres and Losinj. The Slovene internees are thus inscribed in the history of the Yugoslav Partisan Navy as the first organizers of a seaborne attack in the national liberation war.

Along with the development of events and the war in Italy and the Middle East, the Yugoslav political and military internees from Italian camps, the Istrians and men of the coastal region who deserted from the Italian Army and Navy and wanted to join the ranks of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia rallied and organized themselves and demanded that the allies arm them and send them to their homeland. The overseas brigades, air force units and crews of naval bases were organized from those men.

In this connection I would like to stress that after Italy's capitulation many Italian citizens joined our navy and other units of the National Liberation Army. They were good fighters. Their decision reflected the realization of the danger of fascism and of the meaning of the Yugoslav liberation struggle for their national and social freedom. In the struggle, shoulder to shoulder, and with weapons in their hands and together with the sons and daughters of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities in combat, the Italian fighters and their units, particularly in this region, together with us sowed the seed of friendship and rapprochement among the peoples of our two states. They built the bridge of cooperation that links us today and which we must continue to consolidate in the interest of peace and good-neighborly relations.

In this connection we must not forget that in this region of Slovene soil our policy of good-neighborly relations is being implemented in daily practice--in this case with Italy--for the benefit of cooperation and peace in the world in general. The Italian national community lives under equitable conditions and carries out its creative work on our soil. This community enjoys all the rights for which we ourselves are working in connection with our minorities in other states. This, too, attests to the consistency of our policy of a creative and tolerant coexistence among nationalities, peoples and countries of the whole world.

Comrades, by decree of the Supreme Staff of 18 October 1943 the Staff of the Navy of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army was set up. This was the final act of forming our Navy which through combat activity at sea developed into a military naval organization with all the main components of a modern navy. This made it possible to completely implement the greatest military, political and strategic tasks in this important area of the Yugoslav and European battleground.

The rapid development of the Navy called for beefing up its units and to do this experts were needed. Soon after the Staff of the Navy was formed, the Supreme Staff of the National Liberation Army and the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia ordered that the naval expert cadres from all units in the homeland and overseas be gathered together. The Supreme Staff of the National Liberation Army of Slovenia sent, on that occasion, some 50 Slovene sailors to the Staff of the Navy. In December 1943, we were able to meet a Slovene sailor in nearly all naval commands and naval units.

After the German forces penetrated into the area of central Dalmatia at the end of 1943 and the beginning of 1944, the Supreme Staff of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia adopted an extremely important decision on the need to defend at all cost the island of Vis. Our forces quickly and effectively captured this island in the mid-Adriatic. The Germans were unable to capture a large number of other islands in northern Dalmatia in the Sibenik and the Zadar archipelago and thus the outer chain of islands remained free and under our control. Thus it was made possible to maintain links between these islands, particularly with the island of Vis and with our own and Allied bases in southern Italy. As of the middle of 1944 the island of Vis became a temporary center of new Yugoslavia. The Supreme Staff, the National Committee, the Presidium of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] and other institutions of our national liberation movement were settled there. The first talks on the international recognition of new Yugoslavia also took place there and it was from there that Comrade Tito left for his first talks with Churchill and Stalin whom he clearly informed that the Yugoslav peoples recognized no foreign arrangements at their expense, no treaties at the expense of their national territory and no policy of big-power spheres of interest.

During the review of the fighters of the First Dalmation Shock Brigade on 12 September 1944 Comrade Tito also made that well-known statement--"We do not want what belongs to others and we do not give what is ours"--that became the motto of our life and struggle and that today, too, represents the essence of the doctrine of our all-people's defense. The presence of Yugoslav National Liberation Army Forces on the Adriatic, along its coasts and on the islands, deprived the allies of all grounds for engagement in the final World War II operations on Yugoslav territory and thereby all those consequences that could have resulted from such operations were also eliminated. The penetration of the Yugoslav Army in the final battles to our western ethnic borders before the arrival of the Allied forces there enabled the leadership of new Yugoslavia, by acting from its strong military and political positions and with its complete moral advantage, to demand a just and final settlement of the country's western border, which, after a long time and after many difficulties, was finally achieved, especially with the conclusion of the Osimo agreements.

Within the final operations for the country's liberation our Navy successfully carried out all its maritime operational tasks that had been assigned to it. It enabled the left wing of the 4th Army to advance across the Kvarner Islands to Istria and reach the area of Trieste and the Soca Valley. The Yugoslav Navy participated in five sea landing operations in only 20 days and was simultaneously heavily engaged in supplying the 4th Army. Regardless of all difficulties, in a short time the Yugoslav Navy, together with the left wing units of the 4th Army, advanced from the Zadar area to the western Istria coast where it helped in landing operations and then broke through with its ships to Trieste. Those were the first warships of the antifascist coalition to arrive in Trieste.

At the end of the war the Yugoslav Navy had approximately 15,000 fighters and nearly 400 ships and boats of various kinds. During the battles it sank or captured 89 and damaged 63 enemy ships. In the period from October 1943 to May 1944 our ships transported between the Italian coasts and our coasts and islands about 46,000 tons of various cargo, 16,000 wounded men and 35,000 other people, including mainly children, women and old people who were leaving for safe havens.

Comrades: As you know, after World War I many parts of our country were annexed by foreign countries and the population of those parts was separated from their motherland on the basis of the imperialist division. A national and social slavery was imposed on the people of Istria and the Slovene littoral as well as of some islands. It was only in this last war, as a result of their own liberation war, that these people became united with their brothers and started a new life in freedom. In [illegible] revolution all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia won, with their own struggle, their freedom, equality and brotherhood and unity, which also represents the brightest achievement of that struggle. For this reason we must guard them as the apple of our eye because, just as brotherhood, unity and community were decisive factors in the victory of our socialist revolution and the destruction of the occupiers, in the same way they are also today the greatest guarantee for the further strengthening of the SFRY and for the development of our political system of socialist self-management and a reliable barrier against anyone abroad who would want to grasp any part of our national territory and threaten the independence and freedom of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

During that war the people of the Slovene littoral suffered greatly and made great contributions to the liberation of their native land and the entire country from the fascist occupiers. The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Supreme Staff of new Yugoslavia constantly and closely watched the political and military situation and conditions in the occupied areas of Yugoslavia. The Slovene Liberation Front, formed as early as 27 April 1941, immediately established firm contacts with the Slovene littoral. When the first partisan groups were formed in Slovenia they included fighters from the Slovene littoral. By the time of Italy's capitulation the people of the littoral had contributed two brigades to the Slovene Liberation Army, and new partisan detachments were formed here from day to day. The people of the littoral were politically and militarily ready at the time of Italy's capitulation. At the so-called Gorica front the people of the littoral defended their free territory. The littoral partisan units were strengthened and seven new brigades, two divisions and one littoral, that is, the IX Corps were formed.

The frequent German offensives failed to diminish the enterprising spirit and striving of the littoral people and their army. The IX Corps firmly defended its territory. The closer the time of decisive strikes against Nazi Germany drew near, the more conditions were created for the formation of naval detachments and groups and of intelligence collecting points in the immediate vicinity of the main enemy naval bases on the Adriatic, that is, on the Slovene coast from Monfalcone to Dragonja. For this reason the command of the Yugoslav Navy instructed the Slovene Main Staff, through the Supreme Staff of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, to organize in the area of the IX Corps a naval group that would assume the partisan operational activities of a naval character in that sector and be charged with the task of preparing there small strike units to then be developed into detachments. At the same time it was also their duty to collect intelligence information along the entire coast and especially in Trieste and other smaller enemy bases.

As early as September 1944 two naval detachments operated within the IX Corps. The first of the detachments was incorporated as an operational unit within the 30th Division and the second one, the Koper naval detachment, carried out independent actions in the field, especially in the sector between Mirna and Trieste, that is, in the area of Slovene and partly also Croatian Istria. The staff of the naval group organized two naval intelligence points in Trieste and Monfalcone as well as a naval information center on Kras. The Radko group operating in Trieste supplied the naval group with detailed information on the port and shipyard installations and especially information on the enemy naval units.

The first naval detachment was constantly engaged, together with other units of the 30th Division, in fighting the enemy. This detachment fought especially heavy battles against the Germans and the Chetniks who, after the liberation of Serbia, transferred their criminal activities to the Slovene littoral territory. That detachment especially distinguished itself in the last enemy offensive in which the last major effort of the Nazis and their allies to annihilate the national liberation forces in Slovenia was crushed. In the last days of the war the second naval detachment, the Koper naval detachment that had been formed in October 1944, carried out its operations in the area of the entire western Istria coast. In the course of its constant movements in that area the detachment passed through nearly all villages and hamlets of the Istria coastal region and effectively fought the enemy with the broad support of the people.

The quick penetration of the 4th Army units toward the western Istria coast and Trieste as well as the advance of naval units toward Pula enabled the Koper naval detachment to quickly defeat the enemy in its sector and thus as early as 30 April 1945 the entire coast from Koper to the Dragonja River was liberated. At the same time the entire coast was also liberated in the Croatian part of Istria, with the exception of the fortified enemy garrison at Savudrija Cape which surrendered a few days later to the 4th Army tank units. It is evident on this basis that the formation of a navy during the occupation was only possible because our people along the entire coast manifested their traditional high awareness and readiness to fight for the liberation of our country from fascism. Our Navy could not have been formed and could not have emerged victorious from the war without the active participation of the broad masses of the people in the national liberation war and without the people's comprehensive and constant aid to fighters, units and armed ships. Herein lies the symbolic meaning of the day of Navy and maritime shipping of Yugoslavia that has become a holiday of all people and a day on which every citizen manifests his love for our free sea and for the advancement of our socialist maritime navigation.

We Slovenes, too, celebrate a great victory in the sphere of maritime activities. We ran' the joyous fact that we finally again liberated our own seacoast among the achievement of the national liberation struggle. The foundations of our Slovene maritime navigation were laid by the historical decision of the Regional National Liberation Committee for the Slovene littoral on 25 September 1945 when the Slovene merchant marine academy was founded in Semedela by Koper, the academy that has trained numerous badly needed cadres for our maritime shipping. A higher maritime school was then founded in 1960. In the same way the Splosna Plovba shipping enterprise was formed in Piran. The ideal possibilities provided by Koper Bay for a large maritime port were also not left unexploited and therefore the Koper port enterprise was formed in 1957. And it was simultaneously with these developments that the fishing and tourist trades and the shipbuilding industry as well as the cultural institutions cultivating the maritime traditions along the Slovene coast were also developed.

Comrades, in 38 years the Navy has grown from the Partisan Navy consisting of armed fishing ships and boats into a modern armed force at sea that is equipped with the most modern military technology and prepared to resist any threat to the freedom and security of our coast. Consisting of numerous maritime units and maintaining its bases on the coast and on numerous islands and islets and linked with the territorial units that, if need be, will grow into an armed people, our Navy is not only a mobile and tenacious force but also a reliable guardian of the freedom and independence of our socialist self-managing community. During the war it gained enormous military and political experiences, hardened sea cadres were formed and firm ties were established with the people of our coast and islands. It is on the basis of these values that the Yugoslav Navy has developed and continues to develop. The basic preception gained in the national liberation struggle at sea is the position incorporated in our concept of all-people's defense, the position that an armed struggle is possible in all situations, also at sea and on the islands and along the coast, if it is waged by people who are aware of the aims of the war and who are morally, politically and professionally prepared, regardless of whether they have at their disposal modern or improvised means of battle. The living examples of our national liberation struggle at sea showed that there were no such enemy lines that could not be crossed, bypassed or defeated. These experiences represent the foundation of the theory and practice of our preparations for a possible sea war if it should be imposed on us.

Comrades, this year is the first time that we celebrate the day of Navy and maritime shipping without our Comrade Tito, strategist and leader of our revolution, creator of the socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia and supreme commander of our armed forces who made great contributions to the construction of our Navy. Comrade Tito's death was painfully felt in the hearts of all our people as well as our seamen. But at the same time they have remained firm and dignified and stronger than ever before. These feelings and convictions were best expressed by the daily report of the Military Navy District to the Federation Secretariat for National Defense on 8 May this year. Allow me to read it on this occasion:

"Never before has the moral-political attitude of commands, units and institutions of the Military Naval District been as strong as today. Never before have more communists guarded the blue frontiers of our homeland than during the past night and today. Never before have our leadership and command been characterized by a stronger unity of thought and action. Never before have we been more vigilant than in these hours of sorrow. Never before have we felt more strongly the magnitude of the achievements of our revolution. Never before have we been prouder to belong to this country, to these peoples and nationalities and to this party and army. Never before has the world been nearer to us. Never have we been sadder and also never before have we been more resolute. Today Tito is present on every ship, in every company and battery, at every radar station, at every guardpost and in the hearts of all our members. Today we swear our oath to Tito. As of today Tito will always be here."

Members of our Navy and all our seamen give the same message today when they celebrate their holiday: Tito and everything that we understand under that name will forever live in their hearts.

Comrades, the Adriatic Sea has always been of great importance for our peoples and nationalities as a bridge that offers enormous opportunities for a comprehensive development of contacts and relations of our state with the world and for a comprehensive development of economic activities that are connected with it and with the country's defense about which I spoke earlier. The Adriatic Sea is the most important communications route linking the vast central European and Danube regions with the Mediterranean, other oceans and the entire world. Speaking about the enormous importance of the Adriatic Sea for our country, Comrade Tito once said: "We must never forget that the Adriatic Sea is an economic link to the world. For that reason we must also in the future continue to ceaselessly solve all questions contributing to a more rapid development of Yugoslavia as a maritime state."

At the beginning of World War II our merchant navy had 232 ships with a gross registered tonnage of 418,000 tons. During the war we lost 55 percent of its capacity and consequently in 1945 the new Yugoslavia formed a merchant navy that had 68 ships with a gross registered tonnage of 141,000 tons.

I will not speak about all the difficulties in the development of the maritime and river shipping but let me only note that today our maritime shipping has at its disposal 389 cargo and passenger ships with a total capacity of 2,611 000 tons and 17,300 passengers. As compared with its prewar situation, the present capacities of our shipping have increased more than sixfold. In 1979 our maritime shipping increased the volume of its transport by 26 times and its ton-mileage by 10 times as compared with 1939. Our shipping today has most modern and multipurpose ships.

In addition to this our country also has 886 river transport ships with a total capacity of 688,000 tons and by virtue of its river shipping capacities occupies third place in Danube River shipping. In 1979 our river shipping fleet increased the volume of its transport by 20 times and its total work volume by about 23 times as compared with 1945. Our river shipping fleet has tugboats, the most powerful and most modern on Danube River, as well specialized ships for the transport of all types of cargo as well as for navigation in the newly built Danube-Tisa-Danube transport system.

Maritime and river transport, ports and harbors have been also assigned a central place in the latest projections of development both from the viewpoint of the requirements of shipping, loading and unloading, storage operations and the foreign trade of our country and from the viewpoint of greater foreign exchange earnings and a better utilization of our capacities in international transport. This economic branch, too, must be even more fully included in our economic stabilization policy. We have all possibilities for this purpose, all possibilities ranging from the reserves available in cooperation and production cooperation of shipyards and ports, the organization of transport, the income-based association with work organizations within the country to a more rapid adaptation of the development of technology and economic utilization of the shipping tonnage to contemporary trends. All this also applies to the development of the maritime economy on the Slovene coast and to the development of Koper Port.

I am deeply convinced that we can successfully overcome the present economic difficulties and create the conditions for a comprehensive and stable economic and social development by fully mobilizing the subjective forces of our society, the League of Communists, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Socialist Alliance, the entire workers class and all working people in the best possible utilization of production capacities, cadres, knowledge and the advantages of our self-managing socioeconomic system.

I am convinced that the self-managing producers in our maritime and river shipping, together with the working people of our entire country, are capable of recognizing and overcoming consciously and in an organized manner the difficulties that we face.

Allow me in conclusion to once again most cordially congratulate all members of the Yugoslav Navy and maritime and river shipping on their holiday and wish them new successes in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and for a better life of all our peoples and nationalities. Thank you very much. [applause]

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES BUDGET DIFFICULTIES

LD112016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)--The envisaged debate on rebalancing the federation's budget for 1980 did not take place at today's meeting of the Budget Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, which was held under the chairmanship of Milan Rajacic. However, the delegates briefly expressed concern over present trends in financing federal needs and pointed out the difficulties which are appearing in budget expenditures.

Bozidar Radunovic, deputy federal secretary for finance, acquainted the delegates with the Federal Executive Council's action to examine again most rigorously the so-called outgoing side of the federation's budget and the possibility of cutting expenditures to the lowest possible level. However, there are several problems on the so-called revenue side of the budget. The revenue, Radunovic said, is very slow in materializing, especially from customs duties and from the turnover tax. The republics and provinces also lag behind with their contributions to the federation's budget, which is creating certain difficulties. Radunovic indicated that in October the Federal Executive Council will present a new version of the rebalanced budget for 1980. This is, as stated by the delegates, already the third version of the rebalanced budget and should be studied in the delegate base as a completely new document.

Muhamed Grebo, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina, also urged today that a debate should be held in the Federal Chamber on market supplies. The delegate base insists on an explanation about the market situation, and this is understandable. The question of competence of the Federal Chamber cannot now be raised and the chamber should again discuss the market situation. Rudi Sepic, delegate from Slovenia, demanded that complete information on the present course and results of economic stabilization should be submitted to the delegates.

A more lively debate was also held on this occasion concerning the discipline connected with spending budget resources and on the findings of the budget inspection for 1979. "There is still irresponsible behavior on the part of users of the federation's budget resources," Gliso Savic, delegate from Croatia, said. "I think that society should oppose this behavior in an organized and well thought-out manner." According to Savic, the moral sanctions which are mainly being applied have no effect. Much more must be done in this respect in keeping with the Law on Associated Labor. It is necessary to take penal measures which will harshly affect the violators of provisions and laws.

The delegates noted that the budget users and associated labor are not treated equally as regards responsibility and penal policy. Rado Roter, delegate from Slovenia, considers that the same criterion should apply to all. Several concrete examples of violation of budget expenditure regulations were put forward.

For instance, the budget inspection established irregularities in the sale of imported cars under the system "old for the new," which harms the revenue side of the budget. It was also noted that equal penal provisions should be introduced in 46 legal texts. Although this work is underway, the delegates consider that it should be speeded up.

Adopting the report of the budget inspection for 1979, the committee emphasized the need to strengthen the cadres of this inspection service and to regulate its position. The presence of budget inspection has so far produced good results.

MACEDONIAN PARTY PRESIDIUM NOTES MARKET DIFFICULTIES

AU111425 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 80 p 2

[Summary] Skopje, 30 Aug (TANJUG)--At its session chaired by Angel Cemerski, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia discussed topical questions on implementing economic stabilization in the republic.

Noting that significant results have been achieved in realizing the adopted tasks, the Presidium yesterday noted that certain negative situations and problems are burdening the trends of reproduction. These difficulties can be overcome solely by broadly organized social activity and a timely realization of their causes and negative influence, as well as by a high level of responsibility of all in undertaking measures to resolve problems.

All self-managing and social factors face very complex and responsible tasks in resolving serious problems resulting from disturbances in the supply and demand of raw materials, producer goods, certain consumer goods and food and other products.

Due to a considerable dependence on imported semimanufactures and raw materials, and under a general increase in prices, the production organizations are having difficulties in implementing their planned tasks. All this also reduces the opportunities for exports.

The Presidium noted that serious obstacles in overcoming problems include frequently late and unorganized purchases by the organizations of associated labor, a formal approach to self-managing accords and agreements and disrespect for jointly assumed tasks and obligations.

"The situation in the consumer goods market, which is vitally important for people, is very complex and contradictory. The Presidium concluded that it is necessary to undertake in an organized manner additional concrete measures and sociopolitical and self-managing activities to increase the production of these articles and to regularly supply the market, and to coordinate consumption with real needs and to achieve a higher level of association and linkage among the organizations which have a special social obligation for a timely and continuous supply of the market."

The Presidium also pointed to the need to ensure, with the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists and the sociopolitical organizations and working people and citizens in the organizations of associated labor and local communities, increasing their ideopolitical activity, a concrete approach to perceiving and resolving problems and to intensifying the direct responsibility of all elements for a timely and disciplined execution of tasks.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT PROPOSES AMENDMENT OF PASSPORT LAW

AU112130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 80 p 7

[D. Ivanovic report]

[Text] The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia has informed the SFRY Assembly that on two occasions it discussed the initiatives of citizens requesting that a procedure should begin to assess the constitutionality of Article 43 of the Law on Travel Documents.

What is involved are primarily the cases when, in the interest of security and the protection of public order, a request is rejected for the issuance of a travel document (passport), for extending its validity or for the issuance of a visa, when the competent organ is not obliged to give its reasons for making such a decision. Thus, it is further said that realization of the constitutional right to lodge a complaint and the right to defense are endangered because a citizen, by not being acquainted with the reasons, has no chance to fight for his right in an administrative dispute before the court.

The Constitutional Court did not accept the initiative to begin the procedure of assessing constitutionality but took the view that these legal regulations are in accordance with the constitution and with the obligations which Yugoslavia has undertaken by international documents. Adopting this position, the Constitutional Court, however, decided that in implementing the provisions of the law certain questions have arisen which are of importance constitutionally and legally. These questions are seen concerning the fact that the public, as a rule, is not given the reasons for a negative decision, although, as a rule, the competent organ has only the option not to give these reasons. The rule should be to give reasons, and only in exceptional cases, when maintaining secrecy is involved, the reasons contained in the decision should not be given. As the citizen does not know the facts and circumstances concerning the withholding of a travel document, the constitutional right to lodge a complaint and to court protection is reduced solely to a formal right.

For this reason the Constitutional Court decided that, in the interest of a more complete realization of constitutionality and legality, it would be necessary to change the pertinent regulation, or rather to supplement it in such a way that the law would more objectively and more precisely define the conditions under which the competent organ is not obliged to give reasons for withholding a travel document.

The point is, therefore, that in implementing the Law on Travel Documents the competent organ should not make a decision according to a free evaluation, but rather that the legal regulation itself should clearly show when this organ does not have to give reasons for a negative decision. Naturally, when these facts and circumstances are made known to the citizen it should be done in a procedure which ensures the right to defense and the right to the protection of data which is secret, to be kept from the public.

All this points to the need to formulate certain provisions of the law more precisely so that they would clearly show the rights of a citizen in the travel document issuance procedure. For that reason the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia decided to inform the SFRY Assembly about it and take the initiative to amend and to supplement the fifth paragraph of Article 43 of the Law on Travel Documents.

KOSOVO BODIES REEXAMINE INVESTMENT PROJECTS

AU112044 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 80 p 5

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 20 Aug--Apart from some 10 investment projects stopped last year, no such projects have been abandoned in Kosovo this year, Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the Kosovo Executive Council, said. The Executive Council and the Kosovo Assembly have decided that investors and banks must examine the economic justification and financial backing for every investment project, but there has been no need to stop any of them.

Funds have been provided regularly, particularly those from the federation and foreign loans.

"If we look at the whole situation realistically, of course including the situation arising after the devaluation of the dinar, Sapundzija said, Kosovo does not wish any postponements and especially not any abandoning of investment projects that have been begun, if it wants to develop more quickly and reduce the differences in the development level in comparison with the country's average. This is so particularly when one knows that in the past period, Kosovo attained only one-half of the average per capita social product in the country."

Kosovo assessed that it will not be able to pay for the construction of two generating units of 339 megawatts each for the Kosovo B power station. A self-managing agreement has therefore been reached with Slovenia, Serbia and Vojvodina to finance the construction of one unit for their requirements.

In the first half of this year, the construction of the Sar cement factory at Djeneral Jankovic with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons has been completed. Certain departments of Metaljihua in Djakovica and the Prestina facing brick plant have started production. Among large projects expected to be commissioned by the end of the year are a galvanized sheet plant in Vucitrn, an electric battery plant in Pec and a nickel-cadmium battery plant in Gnjilane. They will provide 2,000 jobs.

Among the projects which will not be completed this year as planned are nickel metallurgical projects, the Kosovo B thermoelectric powerplant, the Ibar water system and some smaller projects. Huge cost overruns have been noted on those projects and some others which have been completed. "The dinar devaluation will make the situation even worse for the projects that will be carried over to the next year. Of course, one cannot abandon such projects because they are of strategic importance for the future development of Kosovo."

The only major project started this year has been the development of a heavy truck tire industry in Suva Reka. "The reasons are well known: Kosovo is unable to undertake any new large investments precisely because the expected association of labor and pooling of resources of Kosovo associated labor with associated labor in other parts of the country has not yet appeared. In other words, Kosovo must invest all its available resources in the completion of the strategic projects that have been begun."

Even the Suva Reka heavy truck tire program will have to be reexamined in the light of the latest Federal Executive Council measures.

BRIEFS

ALBANIAN ARTISTS IN KOSOVO--Pristina, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--Secretary for Education, Science and Culture of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo Imer Jaka and Kosovo Provincial Secretary for Information Nehat Isljami received here today a Radio Scutari group of folk-music singers currently on a several-day guest tour of Kosovo, (?Macedonia) and southern Serbia. In the ensuing talk in which director of Radio Pristina Ssaban Hise also took part, satisfaction was expressed at relations and cooperation between Radio-TV Pristina and Radio-TV Tirana being constantly expanded and enriched. The Albanian artists were led by deputy general director of the Tirana TV Marass Hajeti. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 8 Sep 80 LD]